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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION WORK
1926



OFFICE OF
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
WORK

DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS IN CHARGE OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, Director

OFFICE OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

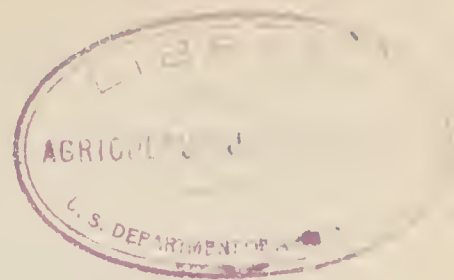
C. B. SMITH, Chief

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STATE DIRECTORS IN CHARGE OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK ¹

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¹ Revised to December 15, 1923.



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, 1926¹

Prepared by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work
C. B. SMITH, Chief

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INTRODUCTION

The close of the twelfth year of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics found farming conditions over the country somewhat improved over those of the previous year. This improvement may be credited largely to the efforts made by farmers and farm women to deal intelligently and effectively with the problems of farm operation and living confronting them. In these efforts they were aided materially by information leading to improved quality in farm products, lower production and marketing costs, and more satisfying living conditions presented to them by extension workers.

Since 1923, when appropriations under the Smith-Lever Act attained their maximum of \$4,580,000 annually from Federal sources, the extension staff developed in the counties has not only maintained itself along all lines but has made some slight growth, as shown by the figures given in Table 1.

With the funds available, the cooperative extension system has been able to place agricultural agents in about three-fourths of the agricultural counties of the United States, to place home demonstration agents in one-third of the counties, and to enroll in club work about 1 rural boy and girl in 20 of club age. The extension system is a little more than half completed from the standpoint of having in each county a separate extension agent employed for each of the major lines of activity.

¹ Funds for extension work are appropriated for fiscal years ending June 30, whereas extension agents are required to prepare their reports for calendar years. For this reason, statements of funds expended are given for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, and results of work done for the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1926.

NOTE.—This report on cooperative extension work has been written and printed in accordance with a provision of the act of Congress of Mar. 4, 1915, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916." (38 Stat. L. p. 1110.)

TABLE 1.—*Number of cooperative extension employees on June 30 of each year from 1922 to 1926*

Type of worker	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
County agent workers (men):					
Directors and State leaders.....	99	103	105	106	98
Assistant State leaders and district agents.....	116	109	119	126	120
County agents and assistants.....	2, 104	2, 146	2, 174	2, 171	2, 221
Local agents (colored).....	162	179	166	164	163
Total.....	2, 481	2, 537	2, 564	2, 567	2, 602
Home demonstration workers (women):					
State leaders.....	46	43	45	45	49
Assistant State leaders and district agents.....	76	75	77	85	82
County agents and assistants.....	743	838	863	874	876
Local agents (colored).....	110	103	101	107	107
City agents.....				6	6
Total.....	975	1, 059	1, 086	1, 117	1, 120
Boys' and girls' club workers (men and women):					
State leaders.....	45	41	45	48	46
Assistant State leaders.....	78	59	60	76	75
County agents.....	205	153	142	133	140
Total.....	328	253	247	257	261
Extension specialists.....	802	807	850	930	982
Grand total.....	4, 586	4, 656	4, 747	4, 871	4, 965

The years 1924, 1925, and 1926, so far as organization of extension work is concerned, have been years primarily devoted to the study and perfection of the machinery of extension. Administrative studies have been made in various States to see how effective the work has been and to what extent extension teaching is actually resulting in the adoption of improved practices on the farm and in the home and community. The data obtained from these studies do not tell the whole story of the effect of extension. They reflect merely the results that can be measured, whereas the increased satisfaction in farm life, greater contentment, and enlarged vision which have resulted from work in extension can not be easily measured.

This careful examination of measurable results has shown reasonable grounds for satisfaction in the work accomplished and many opportunities for improvement, and has been the incentive to community, county, and State activities toward improvement. It has resulted in more and better extension programs of work, in the simplification of extension practices taught, that they may be more readily understood, and in the greater use of means and agencies to drive home the desirability of such practices.

The studies prove that it is not enough to put on a demonstration of a desirable practice, but that publicity should be given to the results obtained through the press, field meetings, and institutes; that the results should be recalled to the farmer's attention through exhibits and posters; and that bulletins and circulars, the radio, and like agencies should be used to spread further the lesson of the demonstration. It would appear from these studies that relatively few people have been able to see the result demonstration and profit by adopting immediately the practice recommended. By far the larger number have been influenced by what they hear and read concerning such demonstrations and by the indirect method of neighbor talking with neighbor. Reports indicate that once the truth has been established

that a practice is desirable locally, the importance of organizing a systematic and effective campaign to get the practice widely adopted is paramount.

Nearly 600,000 meetings of rural people were held by extension forces in 1926, with an attendance approximating 20,000,000 people, and more than 1,300,000 demonstrations were carried out. These demonstrations resulted in more than 4,000,000 instances in which improved farm and household practices were adopted by farmers and their families in 1926, which indicate the extent to which information made available by the State agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture through its extension organization was used to practical advantage. In carrying out local extension programs, extension agents were assisted by 222,021 local leaders who served without pay. Of this number 173,122 assisted with adult phases of the work and 48,899 with boys' and girls' club phases.

Coincident with the holding of meetings, demonstrations, and farm tours, has come a greatly increased social life in the country and an enlarged interest in community affairs. That the public is satisfied with the general plan and progress of extension work was indicated by the fact that, unsolicited by officials of the Extension Service or cooperating institutions, private organizations representing more than 20 different farming interests had bills introduced in both Houses of Congress at the beginning of the 1926-27 session, which would more than double Federal appropriations in support of the work.

FUNDS AND STAFF

The amount expended for cooperative extension work during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, was \$19,813,528.29, an increase of \$157,082.90 over the amount expended during the fiscal year 1925. Of this amount, \$19,485,492.81 was spent in the States and \$328,035.48 in connection with the administrative activities of the Federal office in Washington, D. C. About 36.5 per cent of these funds was from Federal sources, 29 per cent from State sources, approximately 28.5 per cent from county sources, and about 6 per cent from farmers' organizations. County agricultural agents were employed in 2,149 counties and county home demonstration agents in 946 counties.

On June 30, 1926, there were 2,270 county agricultural agents and 114 assistant agents employed throughout the 48 States. Of these, 163 were negro agents working with negro farmers. There were 962 county home demonstration agents, 21 assistant county home demonstration agents, and 6 urban home demonstration agents working with women and girls. Of these, 107 were negro women agents located in the Southern States. In addition to these county workers there were 128 county boys' and girls' club agents and 12 assistant club agents. To help the county extension agents with their more specialized problems, 982 extension specialists were employed, with headquarters at the State agricultural colleges. These county extension agents and specialists, together with the directors of extension work and supervisory officers, made a total extension force in agriculture and home economics in the 48 States of 4,965 persons.

In 1926, the salaries paid county agricultural agents ranged from \$1,200 to \$5,500; those paid county home demonstration agents, from

\$1,200 to \$3,780; and those paid county boys' and girls' club agents, from \$1,200 to \$5,000. The average salary for county agricultural agents was \$2,810; that for county home demonstration agents, \$2,235; and that for county club agents, \$2,175. The salaries paid the extension specialists ranged from \$1,500 to \$4,800 a year, averaging about \$2,895.

During the year J. D. Willard, extension director in Massachusetts, resigned and was succeeded by W. A. Munson. Director C. F. Monroe resigned in New Mexico to accept the position of director in North Dakota, succeeding G. W. Randlett, who resigned. W. L. Elser was appointed director in New Mexico. In Oklahoma, W. A. Conner resigned as extension director, and Assistant Director W. D. Bentley was made director.

H. L. Shrader, who was extension poultry husbandman in Missouri for several years, was appointed on October 1 to a similar position with the department, with headquarters at the department's poultry experiment farm at Beltsville, Md.

OUTSTANDING TEACHING METHODS EMPLOYED

Increased interest in methods of extension teaching was indicated in the programs of the annual State conferences of extension workers and the regional conferences held during 1926. Methods of teaching adults, in particular, were considered at these conferences. Members of the resident faculties of universities and colleges of business administration and of other educational institutions and field agents of the department Office of Cooperative Extension Work were invited to take part in the discussions and aided in arriving at the practical extension application of various teaching methods. The principal methods discussed were the following:

- (1) Visualizing the instruction through object lessons, such as the demonstration, tour, exhibit, lantern slide, and moving picture. (Fig. 1.)
- (2) The oral method of teaching by lectures, a combination lecture-demonstration, dramas, mock trials, the radio, and personal advice.
- (3) The printed or written method, as illustrated by bulletins, circulars, circular letters, slogans, news, and correspondence.

In discussions of extension teaching for adults, the following five principles of teaching were definitely recognized:

- (1) Creation of a desire, want, or interest.
- (2) Beginning with a simple practice which will lead to the adoption of complex practices.
- (3) Selecting a present or known practice, and passing from it to the next related unknown or new practice which logically follows the old one.
- (4) The thorough use of the demonstration, either result or method, representing the concrete, as affording less difficulty in passing over to general conclusions of the abstract.
- (5) The removal of annoyances and providing materials needed to perform or carry into effect the new practice without too much effort.

PROGRAMS

Organization and modification of programs of work occupied the extension workers in attendance at State and regional conferences. The far Western States held a general conference at Tucson, Ariz., where particular interest was taken in soils and crops to determine more accurately to what extent activities in soil improvement would

stand out as major in the coming year's work. In the Central States an extension conference was held at Ames, Iowa, in which the outstanding problems considered related to crops, dairying, and nutrition. In the Eastern States a conference was held at New York on dairying, nutrition, and clothing. In the Southern States the conference at Atlanta, Ga., centered particularly about the problems of cotton production, the use of fertilizers, and the home production of food and feed to supply home needs.

In building the programs adopted at these conferences, much valuable information was obtained from the preliminary reports on the 1925 agricultural census indicating trends of the various agricultural enterprises under consideration. Surveys as to intentions to plant and to breed were found helpful. Data obtained by shipping associations on market demands as to grades and standards through



FIG. 1.—The start of an automobile tour being conducted by a home demonstration agent to model farm kitchens which have been improved through extension work

their experiences with deliveries at large receiving centers also contributed to the fund of information on which the programs adopted were based. Health and mortality statistics were used to obtain indications of insufficient or wrong dietaries in certain periods as well as in certain regions of the country. In some States food-habit studies to determine whether the dietary problem was one of increasing the proteins, the carbohydrates, or foods credited with carrying certain vitamin values provided helpful data.

Similar studies of clothing and home-management problems increased the fund of information on which to base phases of extension programs related to the farm home. In home management the outstanding problem has been to determine the greatest energy-saving appliances and the least expensive of home-produced foods adequate for health, and in clothing and millinery it has been the economical construction of a garment that suits and fits as well as wears well.

PUBLICATIONS, VISUAL PRESENTATION, AND RADIO

The usefulness of publications, news stories, visual aids, and radio in bringing to wide popular attention the results of demonstrations in farm and household practices carried on cooperatively with farmers and their families is recognized in the reports of extension workers for 1926. It is evident that the regular and systematic use of these mediums in extending information is gaining ground among extension workers generally and that the tendency is toward definitely planning their utilization in the program of work.

PUBLICATIONS

Extension publications issued in 1926 showed improvement in readability, conciseness, and attractiveness of make-up. Considerable effort was directed to the popularizing of the annual report on extension work by a number of State extension editors, with creditable results. The question of effective distribution of publications was studied in a number of States. Circular letters of transmittal signed by the county extension agent making local distribution of the publication were utilized with apparent helpful effect by some agents. State extension divisions published during the year 1,699 printed documents in the interests of extension work, consisting of 319 bulletins, 398 circulars, and 982 miscellaneous publications.

The Office of Cooperative Extension Work prepared and had printed a report on cooperative extension work for 1924, with a review of 10 years of progress since the work was begun in 1914 (8)²; Department Circular 385, *How to Prepare and Display Extension Exhibits*, by H. W. Gilbertson (2); Miscellaneous Circulars 59, *County Agricultural Agent Work under the Smith-Lever Act, 1914 to 1924*, by W. A. Lloyd (5); 72, *A Decade of Negro Extension Work, 1914 to 1924*, by O. B. Martin, (6); 77, *Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Work*, by C. B. Smith (7); and Department Bulletin 1384, *The Effectiveness of Extension in Reaching Rural People*, by M. C. Wilson (9). In addition to these publications printed by the department, a bulletin on boys' and girls' 4-H club work was written by I. W. Hill (3) for the Pan American Union. This bulletin, entitled "*Clubs de Agricultura para Muchachos*," was printed in Spanish for distribution among the countries of South America.

A series of mimeographed extension service circulars was begun in March, and 33 contributions were made during the year covering all phases of extension work. Cooperation was also had with the department Office of Information in filling 11,366 requests from extension workers for various publications.

NEWS SERVICE

The systematic preparation and distribution of news material relating to extension activities was provided for in most States in 1926 by the employment of an extension editor or an assistant to the college editor who devoted his attention largely to handling extension information. The service to the State and county press and to farm papers given by these editors was supplemented in the counties to a large degree through contacts maintained with the local press by

² Italic numbers in parenthesis refer to "Literature cited," p. 119.

county extension agents who supplied timely information on extension activities in their counties. Editors in a number of States gave considerable time to aiding county extension agents to develop and maintain a regular news service regarding the various projects conducted. More farm pages were carried by city papers in 1926 than in 1925, and both written material and photographs for these papers were regularly contributed by extension editors. No complete record is available of the total number of news articles prepared by State extension divisions.

The Office of Cooperative Extension Work cooperated with the department Office of Information in preparing 374 articles on local, regional, and national accomplishments in extension work for publi-



FIG. 2.—Corner of a living room which was tastefully decorated and furnished with the help and advice of the home demonstration agent. Such photographs when properly made and adequately reproduced can be relied upon to disseminate an interesting extension story in an easily comprehended manner

cation in The Official Record and in press releases. Nearly 1,950 selected photographs illustrating extension activity were supplied to the press and to feature writers, accompanied by descriptive data.

VISUAL AIDS

Both State and county extension workers reported using lantern slides, photographic enlargements, charts, posters, and motion pictures in illustrating talks which they gave at community meetings. Lantern slides were used at 7,874 such meetings. Photographs and drawings were largely used in connection with extension publications and news material. (Fig. 2.) The glass lantern-slide service to extension workers, beginning July 1, 1926, was supplemented by a service of lantern slides on motion-picture film, and some States organized similar film-slide series of their own. Twenty slide series on motion-picture film were made available in 1926. Instruction was given in

the taking of photographs and in the selection and use of visual aids at State and district conferences in 12 States. The office cooperated with State extension divisions in taking 2,415 field and 145 laboratory photographs. A total of 39,264 prints, slides, enlargements, charts, posters, and drawings was requested and prepared for extension use.

The office distributed through State directors of extension 1,413 sets of lantern slides. In all, 17 new slide series were released for distribution during the year, and 1 was revised. The new slide series were on the following subjects: Commercial potato production in the Northeastern States; care of the horse's feet; the cooperative bull association; farm sheep production; lime and limestone; chestnut blight; veterinary activities of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; handling rough rice to produce a high-grade product; legume inoculation; clothes moths; first aid in window curtaining; cooperative marketing of cotton; cooperative marketing of burley tobacco; market classes of mules; forest planting in the Northeastern States; control of mosaic diseases of cucumbers; and fur animals.

MOTION PICTURES

During the year extension agents reported that motion pictures were used at 24,072 meetings to help in getting the extension message across to the farmers and farm women. A total of 3,483 films were lent to extension agents, and many requests could not be filled because the films were in use elsewhere. Many State extension services purchased copies of the department films for exclusive distribution among their county extension agents. The department produced 21 educational films, of which the film entitled "John Doe's Cotton and Yours," was produced in cooperation with the Office of Cooperative Extension Work.

EXHIBITS

Extension workers became increasingly interested in the possibilities of displaying educational exhibits to supplement other methods of extending approved practices. Cooperation was had with the Office of Exhibits in preparing material for the interstate boys' and girls' club exhibit at Sioux City, Iowa, and for the Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia. An exhibit was also prepared in cooperation with the New Jersey extension service for the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Atlantic City, in June.

RADIO

The use of the radio by county extension agents and farmers to obtain helpful and timely information about the condition of the market, weather forecasts, and lectures on suitable agricultural topics expanded materially during the year. Indications are that about one-fourth of the farmers in the United States have radio sets and can take advantage of the vast amount of educational information sent out by commercial and institutional broadcasting stations. A survey was made to ascertain the amount of broadcasting of educational programs by college institutions. It was found that 28 States broadcast regular extension programs either from the broadcasting station maintained at the institution or by cooperating with commercial stations and that 11 States contributed occasionally to programs presented by commercial stations. Other States are planning to expand their radio activities as promptly as possible.

STUDIES OF EFFICIENCY OF EXTENSION WORK

Field studies of extension work were continued in cooperation with the State extension services. General studies of the effectiveness of extension in influencing the adoption of improved practices by farmers and farm women were made in two States—Pennsylvania and Minnesota—bringing to 13 the total number of States in which studies have been made. Special studies were also completed during the year in New Jersey, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

New information was not obtained from these additional general studies, but they confirmed the conclusions drawn from data obtained from earlier studies. The increased volume of data also makes pos-

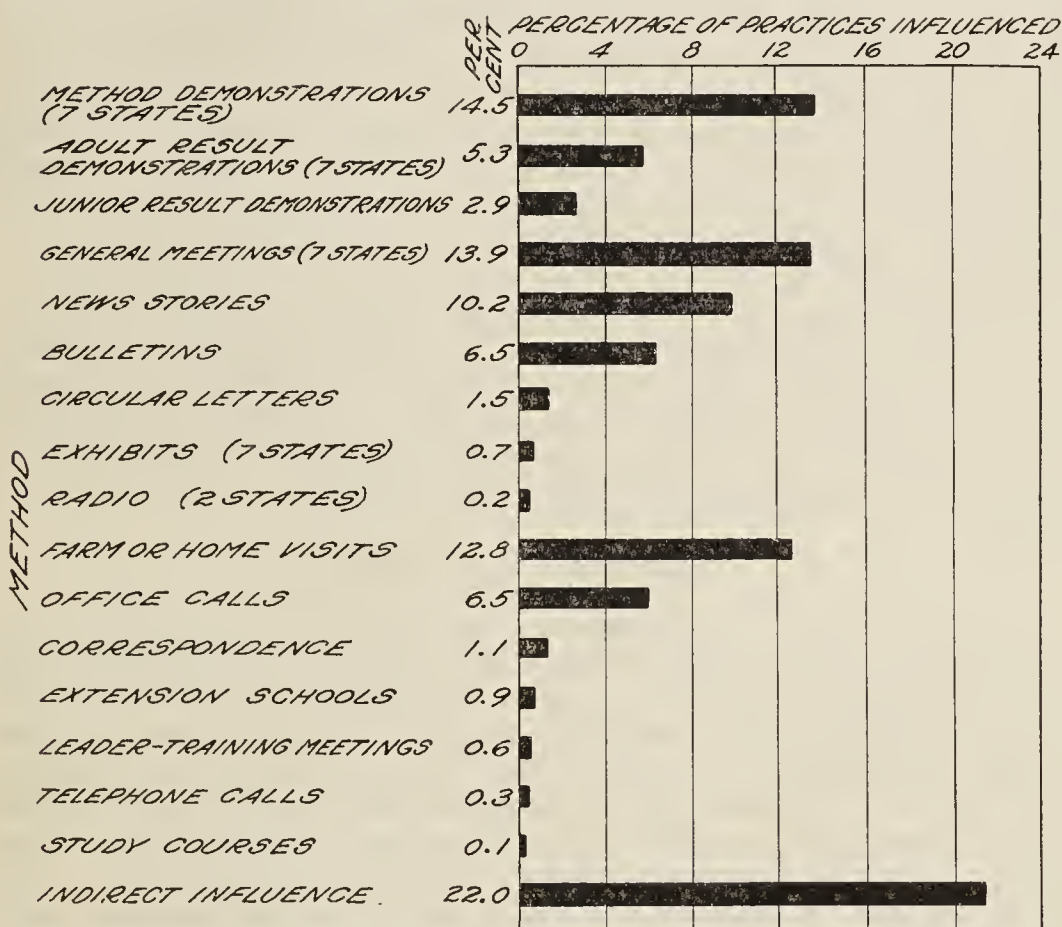


FIG. 3.—Relative influence of methods upon the adoption of practices. The graph is based on a study of 22,704 farm and home practices on 7,802 farms in 10 States, and the percentages are based on 100 per cent equaling the total influence of all methods. Adult result and method demonstrations were not separated in 3 of the States studied. General meetings, and method demonstration meetings were similarly combined in 3 States. In the first 3 States studied, the list of methods did not include exhibits and radio was added to the list only in the last 2 States studied.

sible certain more detailed tabulations than heretofore. Specialized studies of these data are throwing more light on particular phases of the general studies.

Comparable information is available as to which means and agencies influenced the adoption of 22,704 improved practices by the farmers and farm women on 7,802 nonselected farms in 22 counties of 10 States. (Fig. 3.) Indirect spread from one neighbor to another was reported as having influenced the adoption of 22 practices in 100. Next in order of efficiency were method demonstrations, 14.5 practices in 100; general meetings, 13.9; farm and home visits, 12.8; news

stories, 10.2; result demonstrations, adult and junior, 8.2; bulletins, 6.5; and office calls, 6.5. These eight means account for the adoption of 94.6 practices in 100. Credit for the remaining 5.4 practices was distributed among circular letters, exhibits, radio talks, correspondence, extension schools, leader training meetings, telephone calls, and study courses.

Although not an exact measure of the influence of the different methods employed by extension workers in the conduct of their work, these percentages are indicative of their relative effectiveness. There is naturally some difference in the effectiveness of the same method when handled by different extension agents. Greater emphasis might have been placed upon certain methods than upon others. The interdependence of the various methods must also be considered; the news story might have reported the results of a field demonstration or a community meeting. For the most part those means with highest relative influence are the ones best adapted to reaching large numbers of persons. However successful an individual result demonstration may be, these studies show that unless people see it or learn of it in other ways, it has not a very wide direct influence.

These studies, carried on in cooperation with the States, have resulted in the accumulation of a sufficient body of data on the effectiveness of various methods in extension work to give rise to conclusions based on fact rather than on opinion. With millions of dollars annually spent for extension work, studies to determine its effectiveness in each State have been regarded as essential to good administration, and the data thus far obtained have been most stimulating and helpful.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

Farmers' institutes were officially conducted as a state-wide activity in 12 States. The 9 States conducting farmers' institutes in 1926 under the direction of the colleges of agriculture held a total of 2,130 institutes, which lasted 2,934 days, comprised 6,556 sessions, and were attended by 969,864 persons. They employed 326 instructors, of whom 93 were members of the extension divisions, 15 were members of experiment-station staffs, 3 were from State departments of agriculture, and 215 were from outside sources, mostly farmers and farm women selected and hired for the purpose during the institute season. The cost of these institutes was reported as being \$91,162.43. Of this amount, \$68,022.83 was derived from State appropriations and \$23,139.60 from other sources, mostly local contributions. In comparison with the previous year's report of farmers' institutes conducted by the colleges of agriculture, the 1926 report showed an increase in the number of institutes, in their duration, and in the number of sessions held, but the reported attendance was smaller.

In the three States where farmers' institutes come under the direction of the State department of agriculture or, as in Illinois, under a special State department of farmers' institutes, there were held 719 institutes, lasting 1,061 days and consisting of 2,256 sessions, at which the attendance was 192,756 persons. The instruction was given by 464 persons, of whom none was a member of the extension force, 37 were from the experiment stations, 12 were from the State departments of agriculture, and 172 were mostly farmers and farm women engaged for the purpose because of noteworthy accomplishments on

their own farms.³ The reported cost of these meetings was \$101,474.42, derived from State appropriations for institutes amounting to \$70,021.46, and \$31,452.96 derived from other sources, mostly local contributions.

The cooperative-marketing institutes begun in Wisconsin in 1925 proved to be so successful that they were continued in 1926. These institutes were three-day, regional, single-purpose conventions, designed to develop an understanding of and desire for organizing farmers' cooperative-marketing enterprises on a sound financial and economic basis. The territory included in each institute embraced three or four counties, and the subject presented covered the predominant agricultural commodity in the region not yet organized on a cooperative-marketing basis. The subjects developed in 1926 were American cheese, foreign cheese, butter, poultry, and eggs. Every effort was made to present the conditions and factors which lead to discouragement and unprofitableness or failure as well as those which lead to success, such as ample volume of business and competent management. Agricultural economists and managers of successful farmers' cooperative-marketing associations were featured as speakers.

In Ohio, the plan, begun several years ago, of holding a county farmers' institute conference continued to give excellent results. In following this plan, each county agent takes the responsibility of gathering for a one-day conference the officers and leaders of the farmers' institutes in each community in the county; the officers and leaders of the various farmers' organizations, clubs, and societies; the county superintendent of schools; some of the leading teachers interested in community life; preachers; officers of village organizations, such as chambers of commerce and civic and other clubs; and private individuals interested in community betterment. The place of meeting is at the county seat and the date is set in the early fall by the county agent in consultation with the superintendent of institutes, who attends all the conferences. The county agent is in all cases the chairman of the meetings. All matters pertaining to local farmers' institutes are discussed and agreed upon, as well as the appointment of committees, raising of finances, awarding of prizes, selection of subjects to be discussed and speakers to be obtained, exhibits, dinners, places and dates for each institute, and all matters pertaining to the success of the institutes to be held the coming season. Each county has from 4 to 20 community farmers' institute organizations, not all of which hold an institute each year. The State appropriation for farmers' institutes allows the holding of four in each county each year, and others must be financed locally. The latter usually equal or exceed the State-aided institutes in number and in money expended, thus proving the high esteem with which farmers in Ohio regard these meetings.

Farmers' institute work differs in quality as well as very greatly in quantity in the several States. A detailed statement of the number of farmers' institutes conducted and the extent of their work during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, will be found in Tables 10 and 11, page 96.

³ No detailed information was obtained about the 243 instructors employed in Iowa.

ECONOMIC RESULTS ⁴

DISTRIBUTION OF EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

In so far as time of county extension agents and field time of subject-matter specialists are concerned, the various subject-matter lines of work received about the same relative emphasis during 1926 as during the two preceding years. (Table 2.) Horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, poultry, and house furnishings received slightly more attention in 1926 than in 1925, and rodent and insect control, clothing, community activities, and miscellaneous projects received slightly less attention.

TABLE 2.—*Percentage of agents' and specialists'¹ time devoted to projects, 1924-1926*

Project	1924	1925	1926	Project	1924	1925	1926
Soils.....	4.7	5.2	5.3	Agricultural economics.....	4.0	3.9	4.0
Farm crops.....	12.9	13.1	13.1	Foods.....	4.4	4.8	4.6
Horticulture.....	6.4	6.9	7.3	Nutrition.....	2.7	2.3	2.6
Forestry.....	0.4	0.5	0.7	Clothing.....	7.4	7.9	7.1
Animal husbandry.....	8.6	7.1	7.5	Home management.....	1.4	1.7	1.5
Dairy husbandry.....	6.7	7.0	7.1	House furnishing.....	1.1	1.2	1.8
Poultry husbandry.....	8.6	8.7	9.0	Home health and sanitation.....	1.4	1.2	1.2
Rural engineering.....	3.3	3.7	3.6	Community activities.....	8.1	6.2	5.9
Rodents and insects.....	1.6	2.0	1.7	Miscellaneous.....	16.3	16.6	16.0

¹ Only field work of specialists as reported by county extension agents is included.

IMPROVED PRACTICES ADOPTED

The results of extension activities can best be measured by the extent to which farming people are influenced to accept as a part of their farm and home operations the better practices taught by the extension service. The number of instances of the adoption of improved farm and home practices reported for 1926 was 4,104,494, as contrasted with 3,823,387 for 1925 and 3,843,781 for 1924. The principal increases were in agricultural economics, rodent and insect control, and dairying. Some decrease was noted in the number of practices adopted in poultry, clothing, home management, and potato production. Table 3 gives the number of instances in which improved practices were adopted during 1924, 1925, and 1926, as a result of successful demonstrations conducted by farm men, women, and children with the supervision and advice of extension agents, supplemented by follow-up methods.

TABLE 3.—*Number of instances in which improved practices were adopted, 1924-1926, as reported by all county extension agents*

Improved practices	1924	1925	1926
Soils.....	262,351	252,041	257,588
Cereals.....	197,434	185,596	261,621
Legumes and forage.....	218,026	201,033	225,287
Potatoes, cotton, and other special crops.....	187,246	182,876	179,639
Horticulture.....	240,949	271,231	294,007
Forestry.....	5,628	6,574	10,074
Dairy.....	375,492	384,148	418,345
Animal husbandry.....	185,214	167,462	171,533
Poultry.....	233,691	237,817	227,352
Rural engineering.....	114,487	114,236	120,200
Rodents and insects.....	181,221	202,558	265,255
Agricultural economics.....	649,291	430,074	492,176
Foods.....	283,273	305,567	325,455
Nutrition.....	124,317	162,449	168,029
Clothing.....	292,131	348,904	299,221
Home management.....	59,020	90,872	74,038
House furnishings.....	62,067	96,462	106,789
Home health and sanitation.....	128,767	125,856	128,580
Miscellaneous.....	43,176	57,631	79,305
Total.....	3,843,781	3,823,387	4,104,494

⁴ Table 9, p. 84, contains a complete statistical summary showing in detail the activities and accomplishments by projects for each group of county workers assisted by subject-matter specialists. The number of agents reporting the various items is also given for comparison.

DEMONSTRATIONS COMPLETED

The total number of adult result demonstrations of improved practices completed in 1926 was 644,784 as compared with 772,469 in 1925 and 645,488 in 1924. Boys' and girls' 4-H club members⁵ completed 673,997 demonstrations during the year as compared with 589,440 in 1925 and 489,262 in 1924. (Table 4.)

TABLE 4.—*Number of adult and junior result demonstrations completed, 1924-1926*

Result demonstration	Adult			Junior ¹		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Soils.....	38, 589	48, 403	47, 708			
Cereals.....	33, 664	34, 263	38, 587	20, 315	24, 629	24, 107
Legumes and forage.....	68, 516	61, 040	64, 516	4, 583	4, 549	4, 988
Potatoes, cotton, and other special crops.....	32 880	37, 065	34, 178	21, 889	29, 854	30, 458
Horticulture.....	70, 510	73, 781	80, 364	56, 152	62, 577	81, 494
Forestry.....	1, 719	1, 917	2, 286	218	308	730
Dairy.....	18, 816	20, 951	17, 797	14, 459	17, 142	19, 094
Animal husbandry.....	12, 793	15, 082	16, 375	30, 171	31, 250	37, 409
Poultry.....	41, 511	46, 539	43, 759	51, 039	52, 795	52, 730
Rural engineering.....	17, 468	21, 787	19, 091			
Rodents and insects.....	26, 527	25, 223	17, 469			
Agricultural economics.....				5, 985	6, 841	6, 139
Foods.....	118, 682	118, 555	90, 827	94, 899	105, 856	131, 121
Nutrition.....	28, 118	40, 849	37, 335	29, 812	39, 259	39, 071
Clothing.....	75, 586	115, 695	55, 387	100, 887	128, 970	133, 501
Home management.....	18, 625	44, 340	19, 823	8, 431	6, 477	10, 215
House furnishings.....	19, 062	41, 793	25, 944	10, 519	22, 268	24, 834
Home health and sanitation.....	13, 972	11, 636	17, 657	24, 534	28, 032	40, 857
Miscellaneous.....	8, 450	13, 550	15, 681	15, 369	28, 633	37, 249
Total.....	645, 488	772, 469	644, 784	489, 262	589, 440	673, 997

¹ Completed by members of boys' and girls' clubs.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT⁶

A slowly growing interest was manifested in soil improvement, according to the reports of county agricultural agents and extension agronomists. The greatest amount of work was done in increasing the use of legumes, green-manure crops, and lime, and in teaching farmers the value of using high-analysis fertilizers. The work with high-analysis fertilizers has taken two trends in various States: (1) Cooperation with fertilizer manufacturers in developing and introducing a limited number of standardized fertilizer formulas that will meet the crop needs of the State, and (2) purchasing cooperatively with the advice of extension agents large amounts of ingredients for the home mixing of fertilizers. This extension effort has made high-analysis fertilizers more popular, not only in New England and the North Central States, but also in the Corn Belt.

The use of cover crops for green manuring slowly gained in favor, especially in the South, where the lack of organic matter in the soil has been one of the greatest obstacles to economic crop production. Following the advice of extension workers, farmers are turning toward leguminous crops, such as soy beans, velvet beans and cowpeas, for green manuring. In the Middle West sweet clover has been growing

⁵ 4-H clubs are organized and conducted by cooperative extension agents to aid in the teaching of better farm and home practices to boys and girls in order that they may keep in touch with the best in rural life and may develop leadership, community responsibility, and good citizenship. The symbol of the 4-H club is the four-leaf clover containing an H on each leaf, the clover signifying the purpose for which the first clubs were created—soil conservation. The four H's signify the four things to which attention must be given by the boy and girl to insure success in club undertakings—head, heart, health, and hands.

⁶ Drainage, irrigation, terracing, and land clearing are discussed under rural engineering, p. 30.

in popularity as a green-manure crop. (Fig. 4.) Farmers have found that it produces large growth, is economical, and is very hardy under suitable soil conditions.

Although in many sections the use of lime in growing better legume crops has become a common practice, problems connected with the development of economical sources of lime, its storage, and its use were still among the most important in the conservation and improvement of the soil. Farmers were aided in testing their soil for lime requirements and in procuring limestone at reasonable prices. Campaigns were conducted to increase its use. In some States, where local deposits of lime were not available, community lime bins were erected for the storage of lime until the time came for its use. The amount of lime used during the year decreased somewhat, largely



FIG. 4.—Plowing under sweet clover as a green-manure crop

because of the exceptionally wet summer which made the satisfactory spreading of lime on fields very difficult.

For the purpose of establishing the suitability to certain locations of various improved soils practices, extension agents conducted 47,708 demonstrations of better methods during the year. Those demonstrations and other extension methods influenced 155,250 farmers to follow the instructions of extension agents in the use of commercial fertilizers, 44,214 to take better care of their farm manure, 43,908 to use lime or limestone, and 36,995 to plow under green-manure crops. In all, 257,588 different farmers adopted some improved practice upon the advice of extension agents.

FIELD CROPS

Seed improvement and standardization stood first in importance in the work of the crops specialist during 1926 as in 1925. The improvement and standardization of seed was looked upon as the

foundation upon which extension work with crops should be based in the majority of the States. The objects continued to be as follows: (1) The development of varieties of seed best adapted to the various sections of a State, (2) the standardization of a few outstanding varieties to make possible the development of good seed in a community and to simplify the problem of marketing a crop when the crop produced is primarily for outside consumption, and (3) the development of a supply of high-quality seed primarily for use in a seed-improvement program in the community and county in which the seed is grown. The production of seed for marketing outside the county was only secondary, except in the case of such seeds as alfalfa and clover, which were grown in restricted areas in large quantities for the general market trade.

The contribution of extension workers to the development of feed production was also important, particularly in the Southern States. At the conference of southern agricultural workers held at Atlanta, Ga., in February, 1926, a committee was appointed which prepared a permanent field program for the South, based on recommendations obtained from each of the Southern States. This feed program included the production of forage crops, grain feeds, and pasture for each of the various regions of the South.

Extension agents emphasized the growing at home of a sufficient supply of hay and roughage and, as far as possible, grain for feeding livestock. Alfalfa was the most popular and probably the most important legume crop during the year. The work with soy beans was next in importance, followed by that with sweet clover, cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts.

Increased results in 1926 over those in 1925 were reported for all kinds of cereal crops as well as for legumes and roughages. In extension work with cotton there was also a decided increase in number of adult demonstrations, club members completing, and farmers adopting better practices. On the other hand, a decrease was reported in potato extension, both in adult and junior work.

CORN

The development of seed corn adapted to the locality in which it is grown continued to be one of the most valuable extension activities in corn improvement. (Fig. 5.) Not so much work was done in testing new varieties as in standardizing a few varieties adapted to State and local conditions and in developing sources of reliable seed of the varieties accepted.

The planting of improved seed was followed on 59,489 farms, and 50,639 farmers practiced field selection of seed as a step in the corn-improvement program. Demonstrations of better farm practices in corn production were conducted on 17,025 farms and 21,182 boys carried their corn-project work to completion. A total of 125,392 different farmers were led to accept better corn-growing practices by extension teaching.

WHEAT

Fundamental work was carried on in developing sources of improved wheat seed standardized for use of the farmer. Wheat-growing demonstrations were carried on by 7,988 farmers in 1926. Seed of better

varieties or of higher quality was used by 13,850 farmers, and 38,640 treated their seed grain for smut. Better wheat-growing practices were put into operation by 57,409 farmers during the year.

OATS, RYE, AND BARLEY

During 1926, 5,782 adult and 284 junior demonstrations in oats improvement were carried on. These dealt largely with the proper varieties of oats for various sections and the introduction of new and improved varieties for demonstration purposes. Improved seed was planted by 17,280 farmers, and 14,510 treated seed grain for smut. In all, 40,744 farmers adopted better practices for oats production.

Although not as important as other cereals a considerable amount of extension work was done in the improvement of rye, for which 2,717



FIG. 5.—County agent demonstrating the proper culture of corn

adult and 47 junior demonstrations were held. In rye culture, 4,815 farmers used improved seed and 8,304 farmers adopted better practices.

In some sections barley was recommended as a substitute for the oats crop because it makes an excellent feed for livestock and also is a good nurse crop for small grains. During 1926, 1,860 adult and 48 junior demonstrations were held in the improvement of barley, 4,613 farmers were reported as using improved seed, and 8,010 farmers were influenced to adopt better practices in barley culture.

ALFALFA

Alfalfa continued to be the principal feed crop for dairy cows. One of the important factors in the continued popularity of alfalfa and its increased acreage was the standardization of seed supplies. Alfalfa

was one of the first legumes upon which a well-organized seed industry was developed. This has made it possible for farmers to buy, at a reasonable price, seed that is clean and pure and well adapted to their locality, no matter in what section they may live.

During 1926, 15,732 adult and 376 junior demonstrations were conducted in alfalfa production, 29,404 farmers planted improved strains of seed, and 30,230 farmers practiced for the first time inoculation of seed or soil in alfalfa production. Acting upon the advice of extension agents, 57,703 farmers adopted improved practices in alfalfa production.

SOY BEANS

In many sections of the country farmers require an annual legume to fit into their rotation, and there are many sections where it is expensive to lime sufficiently to insure good stands of alfalfa and sweet clover. Soy beans have come to be recognized as a reliable annual legume, and their use for forage, hogging off, seed, and oil production is increasing, not as fast in 1926 as formerly, but good progress has been made. Although fewer agents reported work with soy beans than with alfalfa, about the same volume of accomplishment was reported.

During the year, 13,542 adult and 943 junior demonstrations were held in soy-bean production, 22,550 farmers began planting improved seed, 19,211 farmers inoculated their soy beans for the first time, and 58,864 farmers adopted improved practices in soy-bean production.

SWEET CLOVER

Sweet clover grew in popularity as a pasture and soil-improvement crop in many sections of the country. Demonstrations, campaigns, and meetings conducted by extension workers have been largely responsible for the changing attitude of farmers toward sweet clover and its expansion in acreage.

With the aid of extension agents, farmers carried on 8,189 demonstrations of the value of sweet clover, 15,386 farmers planted improved seed, and 15,730 inoculated for the first time. Better practices in growing sweet clover were adopted by 35,802 farmers.

RED CLOVER AND OTHER LEGUMES

The acreage of common red clover has decreased somewhat during the past few years, although it still is a popular legume where it can be grown. The prevalence of disease and the lack of good seed have been the principal difficulties encountered in red-clover production. Much of the seed has recently been imported from countries where climatic and soil conditions are not conducive to the production of seed adapted to growing conditions in the United States. Native-grown seed of hardy strains is limited. Tennessee and Virginia have undertaken the development of disease-free strains.

The reports of extension agents indicate that they worked with other leguminous crops as well. Such crops as cowpeas, alsike, white clover, crimson clover, velvet beans, field beans, Lespedeza, and peanuts received substantial attention, although the total volume of accomplishment was somewhat less than for the leguminous crops previously discussed. As a result of this work 13,138 different farmers

adopted new and improved practices in growing cowpeas, 8,777 in growing Lespedeza, 5,017 in growing peanuts, 4,418 in growing field beans, and 3,978 in growing velvet beans.

RANGE AND PASTURE

Pasture improvement was important in crops-demonstration work and was carried on in practically every section of the country. In New England and parts of the Middle West, emphasis was placed on the improvement of old bluegrass pastures, especially in hilly sections, either by liming and fertilization or by reseeding. In the South, farmers developed pastures as a part of their permanent feed program and found that by proper grass mixtures they could maintain pastures that would furnish abundant feed for 9 or 10 months of the year. In the West, both the irrigated and dry-land pastures in the cultivated sections were developed, and, in a few places, open ranges were rebuilt and reseeded. The establishment of good ranges was an important phase of feed-crop production, as there is a vast area of range country that during the last 8 or 10 years has been seriously depleted by overgrazing. Demonstrations were carried out by 6,924 farmers in cooperation with extension agents, 3,029 farmers sowed improved seed, and 12,701 farmers or ranch owners put into practice some of the improved methods advocated.

POTATOES

Probably because of the high price of certified seed at planting time, less work was done with potatoes in every line of endeavor than in 1925. Field inspection and the selection of disease-free seed, seed-potato treatment, and spraying continued to be the leading lines of extension endeavor. As a result of the efforts of extension agents, 52,440 farmers adopted the better practices of potato culture recommended by extension agents. Certified or selected seed was planted on 25,946 farms, seed potatoes were treated for disease by 13,906 farmers, and 16,522 farmers sprayed or dusted the growing plants to control disease or insect pests. The number of demonstrations carried on with adult farmers decreased from 9,049 in 1925 to 8,608 in 1926.

SWEET POTATOES

A general increase in various activities related to the production of sweet potatoes was indicated by extension agents. They continued to emphasize seed selection and certification, elimination of inferior varieties, satisfactory storage, and proper grading and marketing. A total of 15,816 farmers changed their methods of growing sweet potatoes to those conducive to better production. This was an increase of more than 2,000 over 1925. Seed was treated for disease by 5,019 farmers, 7,259 planted seed of higher quality, and 4,036 practiced seed selection.

COTTON

The year was conspicuous in that the South produced the largest crop of cotton in history. This resulted in an immediate slump of cotton prices to a level lower than any since 1921 and lower than the cost of production. This large crop was grown despite the efforts of

extension agents for several years past to place the South on a safe-farming basis by keeping food and feed crops properly balanced with cotton and tobacco. Extension workers explained that a balanced agriculture in the South gives an assurance for the future that can not be obtained when all or most of the available acreage is planted in cotton. They also demonstrated that the intelligent use of the better methods of growing cotton will result in the same volume of production on less acreage and at a less cost and allow more profit and more land for diversified farming.

The growing of cotton was improved on 88,305 farms in 1926 as a result of extension teaching. Demonstrations were conducted on 16,976 farms, seeds of better strains were planted on 29,550 farms, assistance in the control of diseases and insect pests was given to 22,201 farmers, and 17,854 boys and girls grew cotton under the direction of extension agents.

TOBACCO

Extension workers continued to emphasize the standardization of tobacco varieties, the development of disease-resistant strains, and the value of improving the soil to better the quality of the crop. The control of diseases and pests also received attention. One or more improved practices in tobacco growing were adopted by 12,836 farmers in 1926, of whom 4,011 treated seed for disease, 3,650 sprayed or dusted for diseases or pests, and 2,913 planted improved seed. Demonstrations were conducted on 2,245 farms.

HORTICULTURAL CROPS

The standardization of commercial varieties of fruits received considerable impetus during the year. The spray service increased in amount and popularity. Home-gardening work also increased in extent, particularly in the Southern States, where "year-round" gardens were encouraged. Pruning, fruit thinning, top grafting, soil management, disease control, and the use of cover crops and fertilizers were other phases of horticultural extension emphasized. The number of different farmers who were influenced to adopt better practices was somewhat greater than in 1925 for all branches of horticulture except grapes and market gardening.

Some indication of the amount of work accomplished may be gained from a consideration of the following figures. There were altogether 294,007 instances in which improved horticultural practices were adopted, including the use of sprays for the first time on 243,353 acres of fruits and truck crops on 72,831 farms, the use of improved strains of seeds or plants on 39,808 farms, and the pruning of 6,668,380 fruit trees by 26,422 farmers.

TREE FRUITS

Disease control in the home orchard continued as a popular feature of the extension program. (Fig. 6.) Trees which had been neglected for years were made assets to the farm by the judicious use of sprays. Agents carried on 14,179 demonstrations in cooperation with farmers, and 74,030 farmers adopted improved practices recommended. Of these, 26,738 sprayed to control insects and diseases, 26,422 pruned a total of 6,668,380 fruit trees for the first time, and 14,300 planted improved stock or seed.

BUSH AND SMALL FRUITS

Extension agents demonstrated the advantage of using disease-free plantings from which to grow healthy plants. They also aided farmers in locating disease-free plants which were particularly difficult to procure, especially raspberries and blackberries. Agents reported that 1,862 demonstrations were conducted, that 4,338 farmers planted improved stock, and that altogether 9,743 farmers adopted some practice recommended by the extension agents.

GRAPES

The number of farmers adopting improved practices in grape growing was 9,945, as compared with 11,206 in 1925. The two principal practices accepted were pruning, which was adopted for the



FIG. 6.—Dusting apple trees to control insect pests

first time by 4,673 farmers, and spraying to control diseases and insects, which 3,542 farmers adopted.

MARKET GARDENING

Market-gardening practices were accepted for the first time by 20,860 farmers, or slightly less than the number adopting them in 1925. Extension workers increased their efforts to solve the problems of obtaining better strains of seed, of grading and preparing products for market, of controlling diseases and pests, of maintenance of soil fertility, and of marketing cooperatively. Indiana, New Jersey, and Maryland carried on especially successful demonstrations in the growing of cannery tomatoes. The use of community seed beds for growing plants from the best strains of tomato seed was also increased

in these States. Reports indicate that 8,592 farmers planted better seed and that 7,781 controlled diseases and insects by spraying or other treatment as a result of the work of extension agents.

HOME GARDENING

Home vegetable gardening continued to increase in popularity in 1926 as it did in 1925, especially among farm women and boys' and girls' club members. Demonstrations with grown people increased from about 36,500 in 1925 to 39,885 in 1926. Boys and girls completed 52,822 home-garden projects. The advice and help of extension agents caused 119,517 farm men and women to accept practices recommended, of whom 30,459 adopted methods of controlling diseases and pests of the home vegetable garden and 7,981 planted improved stock or seed.

BEAUTIFYING HOME GROUNDS

The demand for information on home beautification was greater than the existing number of landscape specialists and county extension agents could supply. Demonstrations in the planting of lawns, flowers, shade trees, and shrubbery about the house aided 59,912 farm men and women in beautifying their home surroundings. Most of the practices recommended by landscape specialists were adopted and put in use by farm women through the activities of home demonstration agents. Farm homes were cleaned up, fences and trellises were repaired, unsightly spots were screened from view, buildings were painted, and other improvements were made.

Home-beautification activities also took into consideration improving the surroundings of schools, churches, courthouses, and other public buildings and the propagation of seeds and bulbs for home use and for sale. Reports indicate that boys' and girls' club members completed 24,661 projects in home beautification and that 16,210 demonstrations were carried on by farm women and men. Spraying to control insects and diseases on ornamental plants, trees, and shrubs was done for the first time by 1,215 farm men and women.

CROP DISEASES

The control of plant diseases was an essential feature of the work of extension specialists and agents to demonstrate to farming people the efficient production of crops. Disease may cause a reduction in yield, blemishing of the plant part to be marketed, or deterioration of the crop in storage or transit, any one or all of which may make the difference between success or failure. A recognition of this fact by farmers and business groups led to demands for assistance that resulted in increased extension activity in 1926 in the control of crop diseases. Active demonstrations were carried on and service was given in practically all States in the introduction and improvement of disease-control practices affecting more than 30 important crops. In combating disease and to reduce losses, extension specialists advocated the following methods: Quarantine: eradication of diseased plants or parts of plants and of alternate hosts which carry disease; selection and use of disease-resistant varieties and disease-free seed; crop rotation; seed treatment; treatment of wounds,

fruits, and soils; and spraying and dusting. As might be expected from a consideration of both the geographical distribution of crops and the range of plant diseases, extension workers gave the most attention, from the standpoint of the whole country, to rendering assistance in reducing losses due to diseases of orchard crops, potatoes, corn, and wheat.

ORCHARD-CROP DISEASES

In giving assistance in controlling orchard diseases through spraying, county agricultural agents were aided by extension plant pathologists and extension horticulturists, who made recommendations with reference to proper sprays and methods of applying them, sanitation, cutting out of diseased parts, and handling and harvesting the fruit. Seasonal variations, differences in altitude, proximity of the orchard to large bodies of water, as well as other factors were taken into consideration when selecting the most effective time for spraying and the spray mixture to be used. Growers in many fruit-producing sections needed and demanded special advisory service in orchard-disease control. The departments of horticulture, pathology, and entomology in many State agricultural colleges cooperated in this service by giving county agents information which would enable them to disseminate among farmers by mail, telephone, or radio, reliable advice regarding the critical time for the application of sprays. Growers were also given assistance in selecting the kind of spray machinery best fitted for their needs. Continued advance was made in the cooperative purchase and use of spray equipment by groups of farmers banded together in spray rings.

POTATO DISEASES

Extension workers continued to conduct demonstrations and give advice on the production and introduction of disease-free seed, seed-potato treatment, and spraying. The necessity for field inspection and selection of seed potatoes has been confirmed by investigations of the plant pathologists, who have brought to light the importance of disease as a factor in the determination of seed stocks. It has been found that "degeneration" of potatoes can be attributed largely to the presence in the field of various forms of the diseases known as mosaic, leaf roll, and spindling tuber. From the extension point of view the problem is twofold. It has been necessary (1) to create among growers of table stock a recognition of what constitutes disease-free seed and impress them with the desirability of planting such seed, and (2) to develop among growers of seed stock methods of producing disease-free seed potatoes and bring such methods into sufficiently general use to supply the demand created among growers by educational work on table stock. The widespread interest in these activities is indicated by the fact that county agents for all 48 States reported work on some phase of this project in 1926.

Although seed-potato treatment is an established practice in much of the potato-producing sections of the United States, county agents for all States reported work along this line indicating that there is still need for considerable extension activity on the treatment of seed potatoes. In the middle-western producing area recommendation of the hot-formaldehyde method as a substitute for the slower

corrosive sublimate treatment led many growers to adopt seed treatment. Spraying potatoes with Bordeaux mixture for disease control continued to be popular, and active work was reported by county agents in 16 States.

CORN DISEASES

The reduction of losses due to the control of corn root, stalk, and ear rots was reported by county agents in 20 States. The results of extension activities carried on during the year show that losses can be reduced if farmers will give attention to the elimination of bad seed ears by means of germination, the practice of crop rotation, the careful preparation of the soil to insure its being in proper chemical condition, seed selection in the field before the first killing frost, and proper curing or storage of seed corn.



FIG. 7.—Demonstrating the copper-carbonate treatment of seed wheat to control stinking smut

WHEAT DISEASES

Probably one of the most interesting features of the program for 1926 was the work done in the introduction of the copper-carbonate treatment for control of stinking smut on wheat. (Fig. 7.) County agents from 32 States reported work on this project. The efficacy of the treatment and the fact that stinking smut has in general been on the increase throughout the United States, led to a phenomenal spread of the practice during 1926. Evidence of this is seen in the summary of county agents' 1926 statistical reports, which indicates that on 38,640 farms seed wheat was treated for the first time. In 1925 the number was 15,149, or less than half as large. This work proved to be of particular interest, in that all concerned, members

of the grain trade, local elevator managers, millers, manufacturers of commercial chemicals, railroad officials, and farm leaders cooperated.

FORESTRY

Reasonable progress was made in forestry extension during the year, according to the reports of county extension agents. The planting of forests, windbreaks, and shelter belts; the thinning of young stands of woods; and timber estimating were demonstrated successfully, and the practices recommended were widely adopted. Protection from forest fires was of paramount importance in many States. That the method of preserving fence posts from decay by treating with creosote was the most satisfactory was more generally accepted, but the existing high cost of creosote and the disagreeable work involved in its use prevented more general adoption of the practice. The marketing of farm-woodland products continued to be a perplexing problem.

The value of forestry for boys' and girls' 4-H clubs was generally recognized, and satisfactory projects were developed in 13 States. Perhaps the most ambitious and dramatic feature was the organization in Wisconsin of the junior forest rangers. The work undertaken will be carried through four years. Beginners are classed as forest crafters; the second year they become planters; the third year, woodsmen; and finally they graduate as cruisers.

The number of States including forestry in their agricultural extension program under the provisions of the Clarke-McNary Act increased from 20 to 30 during 1926. The number of extension agents reporting work with forestry increased during the year from 437 to 576. The greater efforts of extension agents to teach better forestry practices influenced 10,074 farmers to accept such practices for the first time, or 3,500 more than in 1925. The planting of trees according to advice was reported as having been done by 3,872 farmers; 1,679 windbreaks were planted; and assistance in wood-lot management was given 3,412 farmers. Projects in forestry were completed by 617 boy and 113 girl members of boys' and girls' 4-H clubs.

LIVESTOCK

Further improvement in the general livestock situation was reflected by the progress made by cooperative extension agents. Extension workers, by reason of the return of more normal conditions which released them from most of the emergency work of the past few years, were able to devote more attention to long-time fundamental projects and thus again start toward the goal of more definite far-reaching results benefiting larger numbers of farmers.

The trend toward giving more prominence to the major end-product of the industry—meats—was evidenced by a marked increase in the number of meat demonstrations conducted and meat exhibits staged. Approximately half of the States reported some work of this nature, which included various phases of slaughtering, cutting, and curing of products for home consumption, as well as many demonstrations and exhibits for meat consumers in general, with the idea of adding to their knowledge of the selection and purchase of this important part of the human diet.

The testing of animals for tuberculosis and the immunization of swine against hog cholera, activities closely allied with regulatory and definite disease-control work, continued to appear in the statistical summary of county agricultural agents' reports as the major livestock activities. However, purely educational activities, such as breeding, feeding, and management practices, should be ranked ahead of them.

The year's work disclosed a tremendous increase in efforts to attract attention to and to help solve the problems in the work-stock field, but comparatively few organized projects on the subject were carried. Demonstrations of big-team hitches as a factor in the economical source of farm power; horse and mule pulling contests, as county and larger fair attractions; and various production projects, such as colt, filly, gelding, and stallion clubs and farm horseshoeing demonstrations, were used to initiate activity in this long-inactive field.

Important results in farm-sheep activities were obtained through teaching the docking and castration of market lambs, the use of purebred rams, the control of stomach worms, and the better feeding of both ewes and lambs. Swine sanitation occupied an important place in activities designed to improve the efficiency of hog production. Ton-litter work reached a new high mark of 808 official ton litters during the year. The poultry industry enjoyed a large and rapid growth. Culling of farm flocks still maintained the lead as the poultry practice most widely adopted.

Plans of work and annual reports submitted from the States show that rapid strides were made in the better organization of forces for the promotion of the various projects and in methods of actually conducting the work. More thought was given by specialists to the formulation of simple project outlines that appeal to county extension agent and farmer alike. The more general use of local leaders, the acceptance of assistance from responsible commercial agencies, and the development of cooperative projects with other subject-matter specialists served to strengthen the attack and bring better results.

DAIRY CATTLE

Cow-testing associations, boys' and girls' dairy-calf and heifer clubs, better-sire campaigns, cooperative-feeding schools, and short courses were the most outstanding phases of dairy extension carried on in 1926. The teaching of improved practices in the sanitary production and care of milk, dairy-farm cost accounting, and cooperation with Federal, State, and county veterinarians in the control of tuberculosis and other diseases also received considerable attention. The reports received from extension agents giving the results obtained from these activities indicate that a wholesome and stable growth was made during the year.

The results of cow-testing associations ranked well above any other extension activity in 8 of the 11 Western States. In 9 of the 12 Southern States the number of such associations increased 6.3 per cent; in 8 of the 12 Eastern States they increased 10.8 per cent; and a considerable increase was also reported for the Central States, Wisconsin leading with 159 associations operating during the year.

Altogether, 932 cow-testing associations were organized or reorganized in the United States.

The work in improving dairy feeding centered around the home growing of feeds, improvement of pastures, building of silos, and improvement of other dairy buildings. In the Southern States the abundant feed supplies tended to increase dairy herds. In the Central States the expansion of dairying has been partially retarded during the last two seasons because of poor hay crops and pastures. Extension agents reported that 46,578 farmers began the feeding of more satisfactory dairy rations.

Improvement in some dairy practice was reported for 418,345 farmers, of whom 11,766 were given assistance in obtaining purebred sires of high quality and 16,192 in obtaining high-grade or purebred females; 11,371 farmers practiced culling of dairy herds; 59,459 adopted sanitary methods of milk production and care; 277,327 were influenced to have their dairy animals tested for tuberculosis; and 377,178 cows on 20,505 farms were tested for production through the advice and assistance of cooperative extension workers.

BEEF CATTLE

Aside from the tendency to give more attention to the final product of the industry—beef—in both production and consumption contacts, little change was made in the character of work conducted on this project. The carload baby-beef contest, which was started in Minnesota in 1925, proved so successful in pointing the way to profitable beef production that several additional States took up similar work.

Beef-cattle production throughout the country showed the influence of the market preference for lightweight carcasses of high quality. In Missouri, for example, a very successful project involving the produce of the average farm beef herd was launched. By the use of carefully selected beef bulls and the supplemental grain feeding of the calves in creeps while with their dams on pasture, the calves are made to meet market demands at a young age and return to their owners an attractive profit. In the range areas much effort centered about the production of desirable feeder calves for finishing in Corn Belt feed lots.

Club activity also reflected the improved outlook for beef-cattle enterprises as indicated by the feeding and exhibiting of an increased number of baby beeves.

Extension workers influenced 61,931 farmers to adopt better practices of beef production during the year. Assistance in solving feeding problems was given to 4,898 farmers; 4,095 farmers were assisted in obtaining purebred sires; 9,103 farmers were influenced to vaccinate their animals against blackleg; and 41,790 had their animals tested for tuberculosis upon the advice of extension agents. Beef-cattle projects were also completed by 7,066 boys and girls.

SHEEP

Activity in this field kept pace with the prosperous condition of the industry. In the range States additional progress was made in the improvement of breeding flocks by ewe culling on the basis of wool clips, by the selection and use of better rams, by the application

of improved methods of range utilization, and by supplemental feeding and more intelligent management. As a result of ewe culling and the use of high-shearing rams, the average weight of fleeces was increased about 1 or 2 pounds. Improved breeding management and the more efficient use of available feeds enabled sheepmen to market a larger percentage of their lamb crops direct to slaughter and increase their returns. In Idaho, for example, the percentage of lambs marketed direct from summer ranges increased from about 50 in 1923 to nearly 85 in 1926.

Efforts to establish farm flocks on irrigated farms of the West as well as in the farm States have resulted in a considerable increase in the number of sheep so maintained.

In the South Central States, where the spring-lamb industry is best developed, the activities centered around the practices of using better breeding stock, particularly rams, the control of stomach worms, the docking and castration of market lambs, and better feeding. The same principles were also applied with telling effect in most of the other farm States. During the year 19,266 farmers adopted the practices recommended by extension workers.

SWINE

Swine sanitation, based on the facts developed by the Bureau of Animal Industry in experiments conducted with farmers in McLean County, Ill., proved to be very popular. The essential feature of the plan is cleanliness as a preventive of roundworm infestation in young pigs. Clean farrowing houses, clean sows, and clean pastures are necessary to success. One Illinois demonstration showed that the application of this system of swine raising under practical farm conditions resulted in the saving of one ear of corn out of every five ears fed to hogs.

A far-reaching development was the inception in Nebraska of a state-wide swine project which offers a desirable follow-up for ton-litter work. This so-called standard pig crop contest is based on the goals and standards brought to light by the ton-litter activity and has for its object the maximum economical production of pork from all breeding sows on an individual farm. Its outlook is so promising that most of the Corn Belt States already have taken steps to introduce similar projects.

Ton-litter work continued to expand during the year, the number of official ton litters increasing from 767 in 26 States in 1925 to 808 in 29 States in 1926. (Fig. 8.) Result demonstrations in swine production were conducted on 10,329 farms, and 24,068 swine projects were carried to completion by boys and girls. Assistance in obtaining purebred boars was given to 11,119 farmers, and in obtaining high-grade or purebred sows to 12,624 farmers. Swine-feeding practices were adopted by 19,436 farmers; 10,014 farmers made use of extension information in controlling insect pests troubling swine; 47,305 farmers were assisted in vaccinating for cholera; and 88,336 farmers were benefited by swine extension work.

POULTRY

The advice of extension agents continued to be in great demand by poultry raisers, more contacts being made in poultry than in any other livestock project. Favorable prices obtained for poultry and

poultry products and recent scientific discoveries, particularly in regard to nutrition and the hatching of chicks, were contributing causes to the continued expansion of the poultry industry.

Poultry culling still maintained the lead as the poultry practice most widely adopted. (Fig. 9.) Feeding, breeding, poultry management, and disease control were other phases of extension activities which obtained on improvement in poultry production. Most States carried on organized breeding work through establishing accredited and certified farm poultry flocks. Sixteen States carried on breeding activities according to the uniform breeding plan, and seven followed a somewhat different plan. Five States gained effective results in testing poultry for bacillary white diarrhea. Poultry demonstration farms were maintained in practically all leading poultry States to demonstrate the best poultry practices and to furnish accurate data as to economic returns from proper poultry keeping.



FIG. 8.—4-H club member with his ton litter of pigs raised with the advice of the county extension agent

During the year 43,759 demonstrations were carried on by farm men and women in cooperation with the extension agents. Boys and girls in 4-H clubs completed 52,730 poultry projects. Insect pests were controlled by 50,555 farm men and women; 86,312 fed better rations; 86,580 culled their flocks; and 34,029 used better-bred cockerels. In all, extension agents influenced 227,352 farm men and women to adopt more successful methods of raising poultry.

ENTOMOLOGY AND BEE CULTURE

Extension work in entomology and bee culture was carried on in 18 States in 1926. It was primarily divided into two distinct lines—general economic entomology and bee culture. Insect-pest control has increased rapidly, and the number of farmers who have adopted each year the practices recommended by extension agents indicates its growing popularity. The work centered mainly around well-planned demonstrations and campaigns to establish some definite

entomological practice in a community. The extending of information regarding spray ingredients and the method and appropriate time of application was an important phase of such work in fruit-growing States. Extension work in entomology through boys' and girls' 4-H clubs also contributed much to the results achieved by extension workers during the year in giving farm people a knowledge of destructive insects and methods for their control.

Continued interest was manifested by beekeepers in learning better ways of caring for their bees and increasing their production of honey. Extension apiculturists and county extension agents aided them by establishing demonstration apiaries where special lecture demonstrations were given on such subjects as disease control, removing bees, requeening, controlling swarms, preparation for winter quarters, and better harvesting. Progress was also made in the marketing of



FIG. 9.—County extension agent demonstrating poultry culling, which continued to be the poultry practice most widely adopted by farming people

honey. During the year, 1,334 demonstrations were carried on by adult farmers and farm women in cooperation with extension workers, and the modern practices taught were accepted and put into practice by 5,115 farm beekeepers.

RODENTS

Although there was a diminution during the year in the number of adult demonstrations conducted to teach the effective control of destructive rodents and other animal pests, 102,432 farmers were induced to put into practice the control methods recommended. This number exceeded the number induced to apply control methods in 1925. Campaigns were carried on in cooperation with the Bureau of Biological Survey and State rodent-control specialists against such pests as prairie dogs, ground squirrels, jack rabbits, pocket gophers, and moles. In many of the far Western States rodent control was an outstanding project. More than 10,000,000 acres were treated

in the United States during the year with more than 1,200 tons of poison bait, 190 tons of calcium cyanide, and nearly 100 tons of carbon bisulphide. It is estimated that these operations resulted in a saving of crops and range valued at more than \$6,800,000.

RURAL ENGINEERING

The control of soil erosion was the principal agricultural engineering activity during the year. Conservative estimates by experts in the United States Bureau of Soils indicate that each year the loss of fertility due to erosion is more than twenty-five times that used by crops. It is essential that this loss be controlled if large areas are to be continued in cultivation. Terraces and soil-saving dams were constructed on 33,547 farms, preventing erosion on 1,016,900 acres at a cost of from \$5 to \$10 per acre. Many landowners reported that the increased crop yield the first year more than repaid the cost of the improvements.

On 44,961 farms more than 261,000 acres of cultivated land were cleared of stumps and stones. No effort was made to bring new land under cultivation. Much of the land clearing was done with pyrotol, the surplus war explosive, of which more than 11,200,000 pounds were distributed by the United States Bureau of Public Roads, usually in cooperation with the State extension service. Drainage systems were installed by 4,456 farmers and irrigation systems by 4,278 farmers. The installation of drainage improvements was materially reduced and the irrigation work increased by the dry growing season of 1926.

Extension activities to improve poorly arranged farm homes without modern heating, lighting, water, and sewage-disposal systems contributed greatly to the saving of time and energy of the farm woman. Extension agents reported that 2,488 new dwellings were constructed and 2,876 old dwellings were remodeled according to plans furnished by extension rural engineers; and that 3,458 sewage-disposal plants, 2,755 water systems, 438 heating systems, and 2,131 lighting systems were installed according to recommendations.

The planning of improvements for farm buildings other than dwellings was an extension activity that contributed materially to improved housing conditions for animals, crops, and equipment. Extension agents reported that 27,271 farm buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled according to plans furnished by extension specialists. Numerous meetings were held to demonstrate the proper adjustment and use of plows, planters, cultivators, harvesters, tractors, gas engines, and other implements, and to illustrate the use of lime crushers, seed cleaners, and similar equipment. (Fig. 10.) Altogether, 120,200 farmers adopted improved agricultural engineering practices as a result of extension efforts.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FARM MANAGEMENT

Continued progress was made in farm-management extension, especially in teaching farmers the value of keeping, summarizing, and analyzing farm accounts as a means of determining profit or loss on their various enterprises. The dissemination of timely economic information was expanded, State extension programs were more

stable, and the field of work of the farm-management demonstrator was more clearly defined. Tennessee and Oklahoma were added to the States in which organized farm-management extension was carried on during the year.

Farmers obtained 48,011 farm-account books during the year. As these books were distributed only upon the application of farmers and were usually sold, the number of books obtained gives a fair indication of the interest of farmers in accounting. Extension workers in different sections of the country estimated that nearly 50 per cent of the books obtained were completed by the farmers. The number of account books summarized as a basis for guiding farmers in selecting and carrying on their farm enterprises increased from 4,965 in 1922 to 10,480 in 1926.

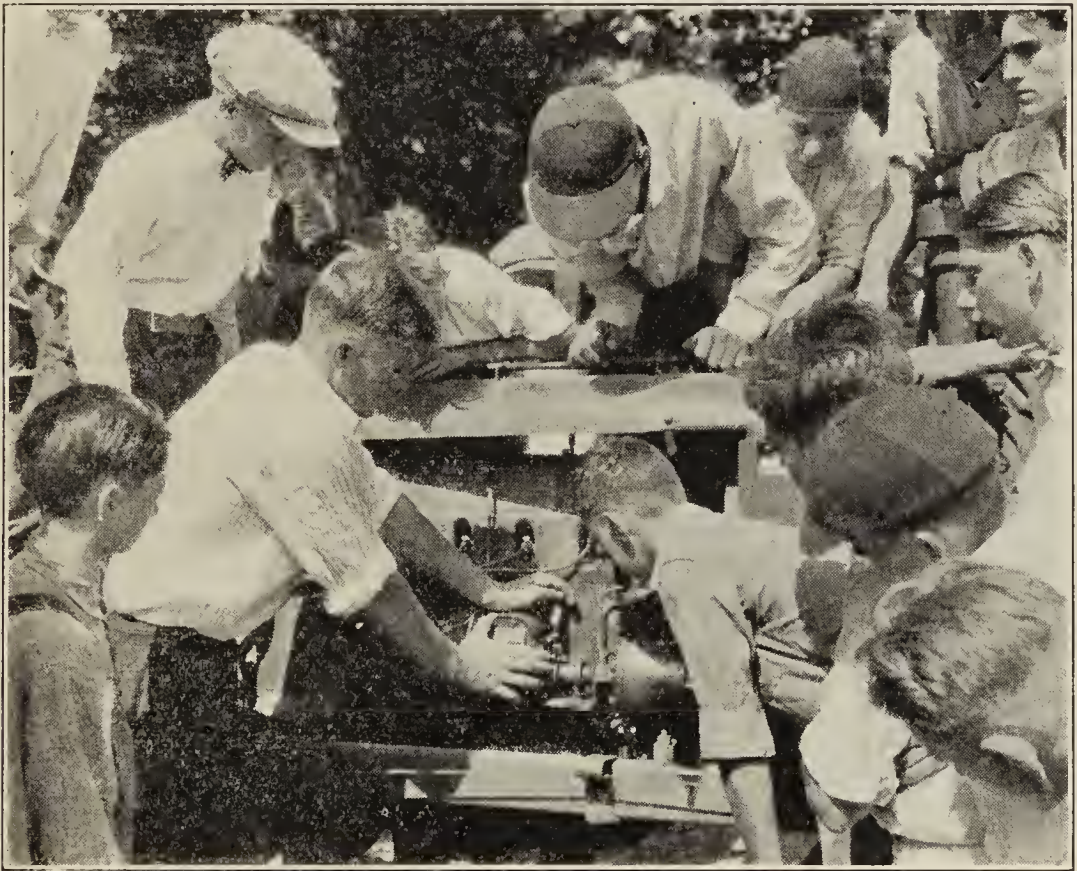


FIG. 10.—4-H club members being instructed in the proper use and adjustment of tractors

Five additional States conducted meetings to determine the agricultural outlook for the State during the following year and to supplement for State dissemination the economic data regarding the probable production and demand for leading farm products supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Three additional States published monthly economic data bearing on the agricultural situation, and one additional State introduced the teaching of farm accounting in the rural schools.

Changes in cropping and livestock systems based upon the advice of extension agents were made by 23,596 farmers with improved results; 10,554 farmers were advised regarding farm leases; and 16,679 farmers were aided in keeping and summarizing records designed to show the cost of production.

Farmers displayed less interest in joining farm-loan or other credit associations, according to the agents' reports, a fact which probably indicates that they were more concerned with increasing their income through improving their farm practices than with borrowing money. A total of 56,232 farmers made successful use of the better practices demonstrated by extension agents.

MARKETING

Extension agents gave material aid to farmers in the solution of their marketing problems. Consideration was given to methods

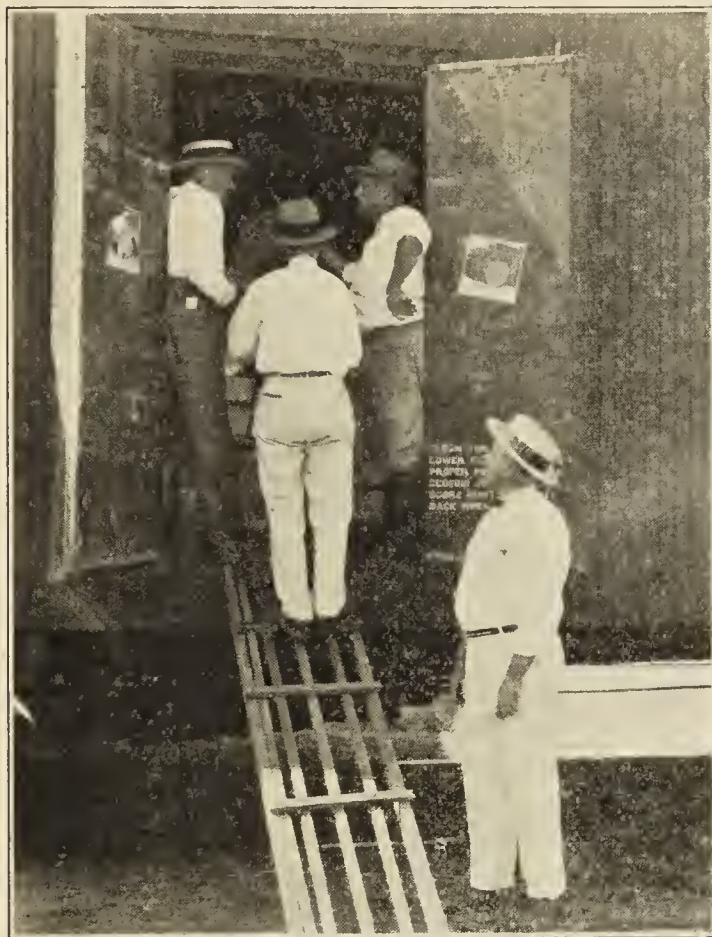


FIG. 11.—Loading a car of peaches preparatory to marketing them cooperatively with the advice of the marketing extension specialist and county extension agent

of disposing of farm products most advantageously; to the type of sound cooperative marketing organizations to form, their efficient operation, and the factors which limit their success; and to the marketing of crops in accordance with accepted grades. (Fig. 11.)

Considerable interest was also expressed by farm women and girls in the marketing of surplus home products. Extension agents aided in the organization of marketing associations known under various names, such as home demonstration exchanges, club markets, egg circles, turkey pools, broiler shipments, and the like. Local leaders were trained to give

instruction on various phases of standardizing products and marketing them.

Assistance in placing marketing on an organized and efficient basis was given to 926 cooperative associations organized during the year, and 2,180 associations previously organized were aided in solving management problems. The volume of business carried on by these associations was valued at \$232,340,696, of which \$16,477,578 was estimated as profit from sales or savings realized from cooperative purchases.

The activities of extension agents influenced 424,025 different farm men and women to follow the best methods of marketing during the year.

FOODS

The selection, preparation, and serving of wholesome food and its preservation by canning, drying, and curing received increased prominence in the activities of home demonstration agents and home economics specialists during the year. Under the guidance of extension workers, farm women prepared and preserved thousands of quarts of fruits, vegetables, meats, fish, jellies, pickles, soup mixtures, relishes, and fruit juices. A number of States also reported that food was stored. Food-preservation activities aided farm women to reduce their expenses for groceries, provided them with a variety of wholesome food for the nonproducing months, increased the family income, and gave them a knowledge of the importance of maintaining high standards of product, of container, and of marketing procedure. Extension workers aided 117,860 farm women in improving their practices of food preservation. Correct canning, drying, and other methods of preservation of fruits and vegetables were learned by 83,866 women and 64,601 girls; 27,808 women and 10,897 girls preserved meats and fish; and 21,305 women used food-storage processes.

In the preparation of foods, better methods of bread making were adopted by 55,038 women, better methods of meat cookery by 54,052 women, better methods of vegetable cookery by 93,464 women, and improved practices in the preparation of dairy dishes by 62,861 women. Better meals were planned and served by 91,711 women, and 74,482 projects were completed by girls and boys in food-preparation clubs. The total number of farm home makers influenced to use one or more improved practices of food preparation was 207,595.

Home dairying as a means of producing better butter and cheese and of taking more sanitary care of the milk supply, and home poultry raising also contributed materially to better food habits of the farm family and to greater economic efficiency. As a result of extension efforts of this nature 15,790 farm families took better care of their milk, and 22,148 made more wholesome cheese and butter. Agents influenced 21,270 farm home makers to cull their poultry flocks and 21,367 to feed better-balanced rations. Altogether, 23,931 families adopted better home-dairying practices, and 63,063 adopted better methods of raising poultry for home use and for market.

The growing of home gardens and orchards to provide more nutritive foods for home consumption was emphasized in all States. The marketing of surplus fresh and canned home-grown food products as a means of supplementing the family income also received added impetus during the year, especially in many parts of the South. The standardization of such products was an important part of the program of many home demonstration agents.

Extension agents assisted 12,640 women and 5,296 girls to grow fruit trees; 10,080 women and 3,490 girls to grow bush and small fruits; 5,991 women and 2,225 girls to grow grapes; 50,926 women and 33,285 girls to grow vegetables; and 17,398 women and 7,749 girls to grow winter gardens. These activities resulted in the adoption by 92,482 farm women of the home-gardening practices taught by extension agents.

NUTRITION

A steady advance in interest in nutrition and a better appreciation of its value on the part of local farm people were noted during the year. Nutrition extension activities were continued along essentially the same lines as in the previous year but in greater volume and with more effective methods. The selection and correct preparation of proper foods to improve food habits were practiced by an increased number of farm women. Food-selection activities were placed on a demonstration basis by correlating the score obtained on the food-selection score card with a brief self-study to determine the extent to which the subject suffered from typical ailments usually due to and increased by faulty food habits. Such ailments included among others a marked deviation from normal weight, constipation, chronic fatigue, periodic colds, and nervous irritability. During the year numerous farm-home demonstrators joined the already significant total who have reported definite improvement in one or more of these

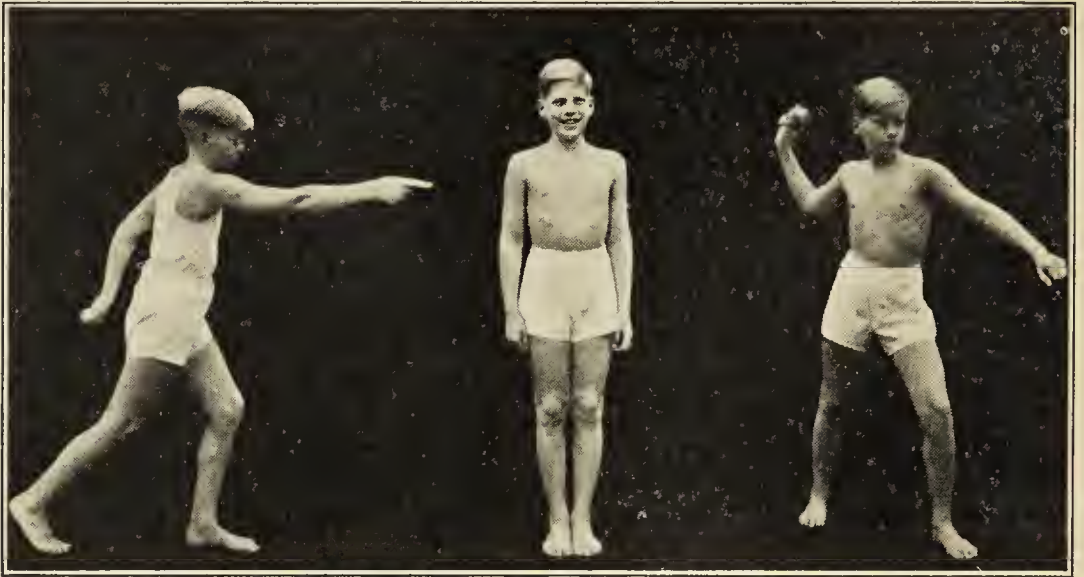


FIG. 12.—The points of the well-grown child in good nutritional condition were explained by nutrition specialists and home demonstration agents with the aid of photographs, posters, slides, and other illustrative material

conditions following the use of more nearly adequate amounts of milk and other protein foods, fruits, vegetables, whole-grain products, and water. As a result of extension activities in these and similar phases of the nutrition project, 57,907 women, 19,563 girls, and 893 boys balanced family meals for the first time according to improved methods.

More intensive work was carried on with parents in a number of States in the application of food-selection principles to the problems of feeding children of different ages. (Fig. 12.) With minor modifications, the food-selection score card proved a simple guide to the diet of children. What foods aid nutrition and growth, especially the growth of the bones and teeth, the training of children in proper food habits, the preparation of milk, vegetables, fruits and eggs, and other nutritious foods in palatable form for children, and the planning of meals to meet the needs of both adults and children in the same family were taught during the year. This work resulted in the adoption by 37,182 farm women and girls of better feeding practices

for children during the year. The importance of including the right foods in the school lunch was especially emphasized, with the result that 32,187 women, 30,749 girls, and 2,826 boys reported the preparation of better school lunches, and 2,520 schools were induced and assisted by extension agents or trained local leaders to serve a hot dish or a supervised lunch for the first time. Many schools also continued this practice.

Widespread progress was made in the special type of nutrition work appropriate for boys' and girls' 4-H clubs. The food-selection score card was more widely and effectively used among club members as a guide to good food habits. More attention was given by club members to the slogan, "Make yourself your own best exhibit." Physical fitness and ways of attaining it were emphasized with marked effect in the programs of club camps and short courses. The proper feeding of expectant and nursing mothers, the use of food-habits standards, the growing of a family garden to provide fresh fruits and leafy and other vegetables for a nutritious diet, the use of a food-preservation budget listing the proper foods in sufficient quantities, and the introduction of a family cow and the improvement of milk products were among other important activities carried on by nutrition workers.

Extension agents carried on 37,335 demonstrations in nutrition, and 39,071 nutrition projects were completed by boys' and girls' club members. These and supplementary extension activities induced 168,029 farm home makers to adopt one or more better nutrition practices.

CLOTHING

Clothing work continued to be one of the most popular of extension activities among farm women. Because of economic pressure the making of clothing and its renovation received considerable attention during the year, but farm women also recognized more than ever before that the proper selection of clothing suitable for each member of the family is a matter of basic instruction. Consequently, clothing selection, in relation to color, design, and material, was accorded much attention. A larger number of States emphasized that consideration should be given to the care of the body, posture, and the selection of correct corsets and comfortable shoes as fundamental in clothing work. Interest in millinery selection and renovation was evidenced in many reports. This work has resulted in developing better taste among farm women in the construction and trimming of hats to suit the face and the costume as well as in reducing the clothing expenses of the family.

Schools at which trained local leaders taught how to adjust and clean sewing machines were held by a number of States. (Fig. 13.) Clothing accounts and budgets, home dyeing, decorative art, the selection and making of infants' and children's clothing, the making and use of dress forms, and the repair of furs were other features of clothing activities reported by some States. New Hampshire held a style show which demonstrated the basic principles of line, design, and color instead of the temporary prevailing mode or style in vogue. Radio talks were given by clothing specialists in many States as a means of disseminating information about clothing selection.

The scope and volume of results obtained in the major phases of clothing work are indicated by the reports of extension workers. Extension agents and local leaders trained by them taught 165,070 women and 118,576 girls to select and construct garments properly and economically; remodeling and renovating was done by 60,329 women and 36,762 girls; 61,336 women and 13,104 girls trimmed their own hats; 12,934 women and 3,270 girls planned infant wardrobes; 39,061 women and 16,306 girls planned children's wardrobes; 63,771 women and 29,454 girls planned adult wardrobes; and 21,205 dress forms, 560,837 dresses and coats, 714,744 undergarments, and 118,828 hats were reported as having been made by farm women with the advice and help of extension workers. Almost 300,000 women adopted one or more of the practices recommended.



FIG. 13.—The proper adjustment of sewing machines and their use were among the phases of clothing extension work taught to farm women by the home demonstration agent

HOME MANAGEMENT

To place the household tasks of the farm wife on a sound economic basis and to make them easier and more pleasant, extension agents helped many women to rearrange their kitchens, to install modern home equipment, and to rearrange the entire sequence of their daily home duties. Attention was given to the study of household equipment, its selection, utilization, and arrangement to save time and effort. (Fig. 14.) Testing circles in which a number of farm women tested various household implements continued to be a satisfying method of studying the efficiency of such articles for practical use.

Analyses and studies of the women's work in the home were made and were used by extension agents as a basis for teaching women how to budget their time and prepare schedules of work designed to allow

more leisure. The constructive use of leisure was also emphasized in an organized way in a few States.

Lighting, heating, water, and sewage systems were installed in many farm homes following the demonstration by extension workers of simple, inexpensive systems suitable for practical use. Several States reported the demonstration of efficient laundry methods and equipment. Business methods were introduced in the farm home and women kept accounts of their household funds, budgeted the needs of the family, and recorded the value of products used in the home and those sold.

The use of surveys, posters, radio talks, exhibits, tours, achievement days, contests, and talks to farm women at camps were among the methods used by extension workers to supplement and widen the



FIG. 11.—To lighten kitchen tasks, home economics extension workers demonstrated that the height of sinks, tables, and other working surfaces should be adjusted to the height of the worker

influence of demonstrations of improved practices in home management.

The recommendations of extension workers regarding the management of the home were accepted and put into practical use for the first time by 74,038 home makers. Among these were 41,029 women who installed additional labor-saving equipment in their homes, 13,742 women and 4,475 girls who planned their housework more efficiently; 21,575 women who rearranged their kitchens; 8,893 women and 6,158 girls who followed better laundry practices; and 7,704 women and 3,380 girls who kept budgets and household accounts.

CHILD CARE AND TRAINING

The child care and training project gave real service to fathers and mothers wherever it was included in the program of work. Illinois,

Iowa, and New York maintained full-time extension child care and training specialists, and Ohio and Minnesota part-time specialists. The Georgia State agent reported an experimental child-training program in a few counties. In many States principles of correct habit formation were taught in connection with the child-feeding project. The child care and training project was taught by community meetings, by county-wide 3-day institutes, by study groups, by individual conferences, and by training and use of local leaders. Exhibits, demonstrations, reference reading, and traveling libraries were used as aids in the instruction given. This project taught parents how to form constructive physical and mental habits in normal children. It helped them to distinguish between physical and nervous symptoms and conditions and to correct undesirable habits such as enuresis and tantrums.

HOME FURNISHING AND BEAUTIFICATION

Principles of artistic selection and arrangement of furniture, draperies, and household accessories and the correct use of color and design in making farm homes attractive inside and out were taught during the year by extension agents. Useless or inartistic possessions were eliminated with the advice of agents, well-selected pictures were properly hung, old furniture was refinished and upholstered, and appropriate draperies and curtains made windows more attractive. Good balance in the placing of furniture and objects in the rooms and the use of proper color combinations were emphasized.

Better-homes campaigns and room-improvement contests were conducted in many communities. To aid in making homes more beautiful agents and trained local leaders gave instruction to farm women and girls in the making of inexpensive artistic baskets, rugs, lamp shades, picture frames, book ends, footstools, shelves, magazine holders, waste baskets, and desk sets. Orderliness, beauty, high standards of taste, convenience, and an atmosphere of hospitality were brought into thousands of farm homes through the influence of extension workers. The well-lighted, comfortable, and attractive home helped keep many children contented with farm life and their parents happy and proud of their homes. (Fig. 15.)

As a result of extension teaching, suitable furnishings were selected and arranged by 63,675 women and 26,386 girls; 34,029 women and 14,141 girls repaired and remodeled furnishings, and 38,401 women and 10,194 girls refinished floors, woodwork, and walls. Improved practices were adopted for the first time in 106,789 homes during the year.

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

The establishment of positive health for the individual and the promotion of ideal community sanitary conditions were objectives of many extension workers during the year. They gave special attention to teaching farm people health standards, correct feeding, correct posture, corrective exercises, and the wearing of well-fitting shoes and corsets. More and better organized county health contests for 4-H club members were held in 1926 than in previous years. Other phases of health instruction included home care of the sick; prevention of colds; care of teeth, skin, hair, eyes, and ears; personal hygiene; and curative measures for the sick and first-aid treatment in emergencies.

Extension agents aided many farm people to obtain or retain health through these various activities.

The best methods of sanitation for the home were also taught. Home and community clean-up campaigns were carried on in a number of States. Homes were screened against flies, mosquitoes, and other insects. Toilets were repaired and made sanitary. Facilities for providing pure drinking water were installed. Homes were properly ventilated, and more adequate provision was made for bathing. Vacant lots were cleaned and dump heaps eliminated or removed. The sanitary disposal of waste, trash, and garbage, was illustrated.

Better practices of conserving or bettering health and of improving sanitary conditions were accepted in 65,421 homes. Some recom-



FIG. 15.—Farm homes have been beautified through the efforts of home demonstration agents in teaching the refinishing and rearrangement of furniture, use of appropriate draperies and curtains, and the addition of inexpensive homemade baskets, rugs, lamp shades, and other artistic accessories to home beauty

mended health practice was adopted by 63,159 persons; sanitary closets or outhouses were installed in 8,129 homes; 7,614 homes were screened; and 16,712 home makers adopted other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT WORK ⁷

INTRODUCTION

The stability of cooperative extension work as carried on by county agricultural agents during the year is indicated by the superior types of activities planned and executed, and its popularity among farmers is reflected by the increase in both State and county appropriations

⁷ Acknowledgment is made to C. L. Chambers, field agent, Southern States, for the preparation of material on county agricultural agent work.

made by legislative bodies. More permanent programs were developed by the agents in cooperation with the farming population, and such programs brought closer a complete solution of the economic problems of production and marketing. More thought was given to utilizing the demonstration as a means of showing farmers the results, in terms of added income or increased comfort and convenience in the farm home, of using better practices of farming or home making. More consideration was given by county agricultural agents to methods of attracting the attention of greater numbers of farmers to such demonstrations of accomplishment and thereby effecting a wider dissemination of the lessons taught. Field meetings, tours, educational exhibits, circular letters, and news items in local papers were among the methods used.

More than 515,000 demonstrations were carried on by county agricultural agents in cooperation with farm men, women, boys, and girls to solve local problems in the counties. The demonstrations



FIG. 16.—Map showing (in black) counties having county agricultural agents, June 30, 1926

dealt principally with the efficient production of crops and livestock and with soil improvement, farm management, and rural engineering. With the supervision and advice of county agricultural agents approximately 400,000 farm families and 2,854 cooperative associations were assisted in doing a business valued at \$231,000,000 at a saving of approximately \$16,000,000. Extension reports indicate that the 351,151 meetings held were attended by 13,736,896 farm men and women; that 1,310,869 farm visits were made to 667,437 different farms; that 123,338 home visits were made to 77,688 different farm homes; and that 67 per cent of the time was spent in field work.

The normal inclination in most of the counties organized for extension work has been to continue it as a permanent institution, and many other counties were reported as desiring the services of extension agents. (Fig. 16.) Table 5 shows that since 1922 the average annual salary of county agricultural agents has increased approximately \$144 and that the average annual expense allowance has decreased about \$89.

TABLE 5.—Average annual salary and expenses of county agricultural agents, 1922 and 1926

Salary and expenses	1922	1926
Average annual salary.....	\$2,666.69	\$2,810.61
Salary from State and Federal funds.....	1,439.32	1,515.87
Salary from county funds.....	1,099.33	1,216.62
Salary from other sources.....	128.04	78.12
Average annual expenses from county funds ¹	1,120.26	1,030.78

¹ Average expenses are based on figures for 41 States.

PERSONNEL

The supervisory personnel remained practically the same in 1926 as in previous years, except that there was a growing tendency for district agents to be assigned the duty of supervising groups of agents within the State. The number of district agents or supervisors supervising groups of agents within the State increased from 91 in 1920 to 106 in 1926.

Although the turnover in county agricultural agents still was considerable, the personnel has been growing more stable, as is indicated by Table 6.

TABLE 6.—Turnover in county agricultural agents, 1922–1926¹

Item	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Number employed June 30.....	2,065	2,077	2,085	2,083	2,107
Appointments.....	507	626	480	495	446
Terminations.....	351	442	329	321	262
Transfers.....	96	178	104	154	139

¹ Not including assistant county agricultural agents or negro agents.

A part of the apparent turnover was caused by transfers from one county to another, due to the demand for experienced agents in counties beginning the work or by the necessity for replacement in counties where agents had resigned to take up other phases of extension work or were induced by higher salaries to enter commercial work.

TRAINING OF AGENTS

Several States held one-day conferences of county agricultural agents who came from adjoining counties at their own expense to study certain methods of carrying on extension activities which had been perfected by one agent. A Texas district agent reported the use of especially proficient agents in counties other than their own. For instance, a county agricultural agent whose methods have proved to be unusually effective in training 12 to 15 farmers to terrace at the same time has trained 12 other agents to use his methods, which have attracted state-wide attention.

The policy of placing new agents as assistants to experienced agents before giving them a county seems to be on the increase. The training period lasts several months and gives the supervisor an opportunity to acquaint himself with the man's ability before giving him charge of a county. In some instances the assignment of a promising man is changed several times in order that he may study several phases of the work that will fit him for a certain county.

A few States have provided leave of absence for agents who desire to improve their work through advanced study. The adoption of this policy has had a stimulating affect.

PROGRAM MAKING

The progress made during the year in drawing up programs of extension work was encouraging. This sound principle of extension teaching, by which cooperative extension agents and farm men and women meet together to discuss and analyze the problems confronting them and to arrive at a common plan of work for the year for agricultural and home improvement designed to meet the needs of the community, the county, the State, or the region, has found successful application in all States. During the year more emphasis was placed on the development of county programs. An effort was made to reduce the number of items in the county program and to include for the most part only problems of major importance.

There also was a decided tendency toward developing more programs for organized groups interested in a certain commodity. Possibly less has been said of the organization of commodity programs of work, although more results have been recorded in regard to the achievement of commodity groups developed in both the county and the community. The following extract from the report of a Georgia extension agent illustrates the philosophy back of the procedure used in developing commodity programs:

When a meeting is called in a community it is concerned with the development of some specific farm enterprise. Problems are discussed and plans made that are of interest to those present but might not be to others not concerned in this particular development.

COUNTY ADVISORY COUNCILS OR BOARDS OF AGRICULTURE

To assist in planning and executing county programs of work, there has been a growing tendency to develop organizations of farmers and business men representing different groups interested in farming prosperity. Such organizations began to function six or seven years ago and have been called advisory councils in some States and boards of agriculture in others.

The county agricultural agents usually develop a tentative plan of work for the year with the subcommittee of the advisory council, which is then submitted to the entire council for suggestions and approval. A careful study of local needs is made as a basis for procedure. The problems or difficulties that should receive attention are discussed and a decision made as to their solution, the decision being based on a study of experiment-station records or of successful farm practices that have been carried on in the immediate territory.

A more recent development, which had its beginning in Arkansas, has since spread to several other States. In Bradley County, Ark., census figures and a local survey of crops and livestock revealed that there was a shortage of home-grown food and feed. The problem was therefore to install a "live-at-home" program, which when followed would make the farmer independent of high-priced food and feed sold commercially. The two district agents met in the county with the county agricultural agent and the home demonstration agent and a unified county program of work was outlined.

Figures 17 and 18 are charts which were made for the use of the two agents and the commodity committees of the council for develop-

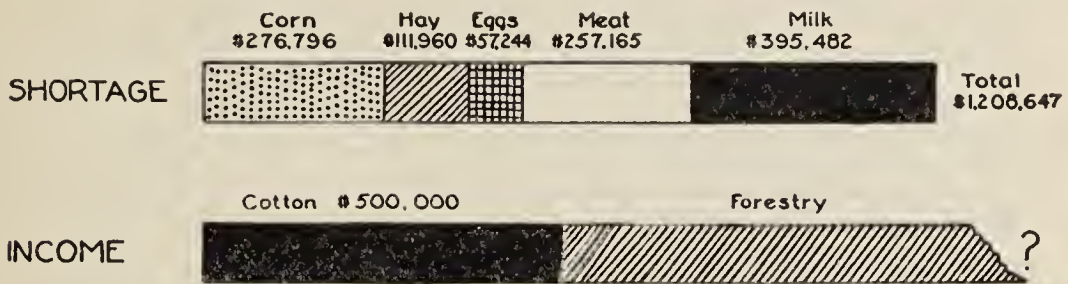


FIG. 17.—Chart indicating the shortage of feed and food in Bradley County, Ark., which was used by the county extension agents in presenting arguments for the home production of food for the family and feed for the work stock

ing the plan during the year. The shortage of feed shown in Figure 17 indicated the reason for the shortages of milk and other food products. The two conditions gave the agents argument for emphasizing the production at home of food for the family and feed for the work stock and also furnished the home demonstration agent with a foundation for nutrition work, which must depend largely on an abundant supply of home-grown nutritious vegetables, fruits, and dairy products.

The agents developed definite plans for carrying on each project. For example, local trials with dairy cows had proved the value of the soy bean as a hay and grain crop. Balanced rations also had required continued attention and had been little understood. It was therefore decided to adopt the following definite recommendations and to establish demonstrations, the rec-

ords of which should prove the value of the recommended practices. The annual amount and kind of hay and grain feeds necessary for

THE MILK SITUATION IN BRADLEY COUNTY



FIG. 18.—Chart showing the deficiency in milk production in Bradley County, Ark.

each cow was determined, and the acreage was estimated for growing it, as follows:

Estimated acreage required per cow:

Two tons of soy-bean hay or other legume hay ($1\frac{1}{2}$ acres).

Fifteen bushels of corn (1 acre).

Ten bushels of oats (one-half acre).

Grain ration per cow:

Three hundred pounds of corn chops.

Two hundred pounds of ground oats.

One hundred pounds of cottonseed meal.

Feed 1 quart of grain mixture for every 3 quarts of milk the cow gives per day.

The milk shortage and other food shortages were given prominence in the food budget showing the needs of the average family. The chart shown in Figure 18 was used with groups studying foods and food shortages.

After the work had been carried on for a year and convincing results had been obtained, the county council was called together to develop a program for the next year. The county agricultural agent reported as follows:

I never saw a more interested group. All felt that they were doing a distinct service to the county. Each committee made a report showing problems that confronted us in their line and outlined a solution for each problem. When the committees finished their reports they had worked out practically the things we had outlined in the beginning. They were thinking in the same terms as we were, for they had observed the practical results of the demonstrations on their own farms.

The program was published in an attractive booklet illustrated with photographs and graphs. The suggestions made by each committee appeared above the signatures of the men and women who served on the committees. The publication was then distributed among the farm people of the county for use as a definite guide for future work.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

INTEREST FOCUSED ON A SINGLE ENTERPRISE OR COMMODITY

The county agricultural agent has usually outlined his plan of procedure after the county program of work has been adopted. Through the State supervisor, the specialist is requested to assist such agents as need help in outlining and executing plans.

South Dakota and several other States reported that projects were attacked from different angles by obtaining the assistance of the various specialists. The hog-lot and rotation projects were selected because it was believed that disease among hogs was the greatest drawback to profitable production in eastern South Dakota. The farm-management specialists and the animal-disease specialists assisted the livestock specialists in drawing up the plan.

After the plans have been developed, a meeting of the committee interested is sometimes called to discuss methods of developing and executing the plan. The following extract from the report of an agent in New Hampshire illustrates the working of such a plan.

A spray ring was formed, and a $3\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower 150-gallon sprayer was purchased at a cost of \$400, which was financed through the bank. Each farmer furnished his own spray material which was bought cooperatively at a saving of 50 per cent for material alone. When paid for, members of the spray ring will own the sprayer in proportion to the use made of it, as a charge of \$2 an hour is

made to each individual. The ring covers 6 miles with farms so located that all trees can be sprayed in two days, applying each spray at the exact time it is needed.

In Jones County, Tex., more than 200 men were trained to use 45-levels purchased by them in terracing 25,000 acres.

Albany County, Wyo., reported that a stockman's cattle sale was perfected whereby 1,000 cattle were put through auction pens in two hours. As the cattle of each group were auctioned, another lot moved in without loss of time or effort. As the steers were of good quality the bidding was spirited, the selling price approximating the market price at Denver that day. The owners, therefore, saved the work incident to shipping, the freight commission, and other charges. The cost of the sale was \$1 per head, whereas the cost of shipping the cattle would have been close to \$5 per head.

COMMITTEES EVOLVE INTO ASSOCIATIONS

Associations representing practically every commodity were formed or continued during the year as an outgrowth of cooperative action. Perhaps the most frequently mentioned association and the one which reported the most accurate records was a dairying association. The report of Hale County, Tex., indicates that the dairy association marketed 238,994 pounds of butterfat for the members in 1926, as compared with 122,110 pounds marketed in 1925. Total cash dividends paid to the members amounted to \$2,380, which represented net profit over cost of operation. Cumberland County, Pa., reported a similar illustration of the progress made in dairying as a result of cooperative effort through a cow-testing association which has been sending in records continually for the past six years. The records are now of great value and show marked improvement from year to year. Table 7 gives the summary for the six years and indicates the possibilities of reducing costs of operation.

TABLE 7.—*Progress made in Cumberland County, Pa., in reducing dairying costs and increasing production through cooperative association, 1921-1926*

Item	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Average cost:						
Per 100 pounds of milk.....dollars..	3.48	2.34	2.11	2.26	2.56	2.22
Per quart of milk.....do.....	.074	.051	.045	.048	.055	.048
Per pound of butterfat.....do.....	.90	.54	.49	.52	.62	.51
Average butterfat test.....per cent..	3.43	3.60	3.56	3.56	3.60	3.60
Average production per cow:						
Milk.....pounds..	8,300	8,578	8,855	9,779	9,390	9,777
Butterfat.....do.....	285.1	309.3	315.4	348.4	333.5	349.1

Iowa reported the following results obtained by cow-testing associations from a state-side standpoint. In order to show the value of cow-testing association work the 10 best cows in each of 18 testing associations, or 180 in all, were compared with the 10 poorest cows in each of the same 18 associations. The 180 best cows produced an average of 11,352 pounds of milk and 453.2 pounds of butterfat and gave an income over feed cost of \$136.42. The 180 poorest cows averaged 3,543 pounds of milk and 137.7 pounds of butterfat, and gave an income over feed cost of \$28.71. The records of 40 Iowa cow-testing associations, involving 7,654 cows, showed that cows

producing 100 pounds of butterfat annually gave a return of \$1.48 for each dollar in feed cost, cows producing 200 pounds of butterfat annually gave a return of \$2.23 for each dollar in feed cost, cows producing 300 pounds of butterfat annually returned \$2.66 for each dollar in feed cost, and cows producing 400 pounds of butterfat annually returned \$2.92 for each dollar in feed cost. A monthly summary of the results of cow-testing associations was compiled and published by the Iowa Extension Service. This material was given considerable space in the daily and weekly press.

METHODS OF EXTENDING INFORMATION

DEMONSTRATIONS

There is a general belief that the simple local demonstration, which shows farm people on their own farms and in their own homes how to apply the better ways of farming and home making, is very important in cooperative extension work. Many counties favor fewer but better demonstrations of the type that is worth while, with the practices so clearly and simply explained as to be easily understood and consequently more widely adopted. Extension experience has given the assurance that the results of the demonstration of better methods adapted to practical local conditions are comparable to the results obtained through experimentation. Farmers generally have been getting a better conception of the advantages to be derived from following demonstrated practices, as they can readily observe the solution of a local problem when it is tested on their own soil or that of a neighbor. This has been particularly true where all demonstrations are of a similar type and have been tried in each community by adults and 4-H club members, with approximately the same results.

CROP DEMONSTRATIONS

During the year 196,834 crop demonstrations were designed and established, varying in type to fit the problem or difficulty that existed in the county. The following examples will serve to illustrate the effectiveness of crop demonstrations:

Bradley County, Ark., reported results showing the progress in cotton yields in the county. The problem of using commercial fertilizers has been largely solved in Bradley County. Five years ago, when the extension program was started in the county, 90 per cent of the fertilizer used was factory mixed and analyzed 10-1-1; that is, was fertilizer containing 10 per cent phosphoric acid; 1 per cent nitrogen; and 1 per cent potash. This condition has been improved until in 1926 75 per cent of the fertilizer used was home mixed and analyzed 10-4-4. Largely as a result of these fertilizer demonstrations, average cotton yields per acre in the county have increased gradually as follows: 1923, 65 pounds of lint cotton; 1924, 114 pounds; 1925, 218 pounds; 1926, 250 pounds.

Wisconsin reported that the use of lime and phosphate had been stimulating the growing of clover on many Wisconsin farms. In 26 counties where farm demonstrations have been conducted on fields where lime alone was used, the average increase in the first cutting of timothy and clover hay amounted to 545 pounds. Where phosphate was applied alone the gain was 1,113 pounds. When both were applied there was an increased yield of 1,832 pounds.

The introduction of soy beans as a feed and soil-building crop in Iberia Parish, La., where in 1920 practically no soy beans were grown, gives some indication of the excellent progress made. In 1921 six farmers planted 12 acres in all. The soy beans on 3 of the 12 acres were grown successfully; the others failed because the farmers did not follow instructions. In 1922 only three farmers planted 8 acres in soy beans. In 1923 the same three farmers were the only ones who planted soy beans, but the other farmers of the parish were gradually awakening to the value of the crop. In 1924 an active campaign for the planting of a large acreage was started. Circular letters were sent out, the press was used, and meetings were held, with the result that 36 farmers planted 400 acres and a great deal of interest was aroused among others. In 1925, as a result of the work of 1924, approximately 12,000 acres were planted to Biloxi soy beans, with the result that the farmers of the parish have been thoroughly convinced of the value of this crop.

An improvement in crop production through the demonstration of improved seed was reported by a Virginia county. In 1922 5 bushels of V. P. I. No. 1 oats were brought into this Virginia county. In 1926 in the entire county only six farms where oats were grown did not grow this variety. During the year 27 result demonstrations were established, 20 of which were completed and yielded an average of 51 bushels per acre. This variety yielded 16 bushels more per acre than other varieties.

A report from Kansas described demonstrations which showed the increase in corn yield obtained by planting medium-deep, glossy-kernel seed ears instead of the deep, rough, starchy-kerneled ears. During the last three years 168 demonstrations have given an average increase of 5.1 bushels of corn per acre. This work has been carried on over a wide area and is estimated to have been worth several million dollars to Kansas farmers annually.

Such demonstrations, carried on by local farmers with the advice and assistance of county agricultural agents, have had great influence upon improving farm practices generally. (Fig. 19.) For instance, extension activities carried on in all sections of the country to improve the quality of potatoes have been of great benefit to potato growers. Some of the Southern States have increased their production of potatoes because of the introduction of superior seed from the Central and Eastern States. The States producing the seed have been constantly improving its quality, which has consequently resulted in their obtaining better prices.

Effective results were obtained by county agricultural agents in reducing the damage caused by disease and insect pests. On the basis of figures obtained by county agricultural agents, the plant pathologist reported that in Otsego County, Mich., 5,800 bushels of seed wheat were treated with copper carbonate in 1925 and 20,000 bushels in 1926. In Kent and Sussex Counties, Del., the agents made and demonstrated a simple home-made barrel duster. The Diamond State Roller Mills at Milton installed a special dusting and cleaning machine and treated 5,200 bushels of seed in October and November. In Cass County, Iowa, the Hessian fly was effectively controlled after demonstrations were established to illustrate insect-control methods. The damage done by the Hessian fly in 1922 was estimated at \$150,000; that in 1923, at \$75,000; that in 1924, at \$6,500. In 1925 and 1926 there was no damage.

LIVESTOCK DEMONSTRATIONS

A total of 120,862 livestock demonstrations were established in 1926 to solve economic problems on the farms in the various counties. North Carolina reported a total profit of \$40,969.96 obtained from 250 demonstrations involving 4,695 head of hogs. The system used in this work consisted of taking advantage of the pronounced seasonal price trend, and the full feeding of a balanced ration for the maximum production of high-quality pork. The pork was produced for sale at desirable weights per animal when the price was near its crest. The work therefore necessitated the control of breeding dates. A swine-feeding demonstration is simply the application of intelligent farm practice to the feeding of hogs. The hogs are weighed at the beginning and at the end of the feeding period, that the results of



FIG. 19.—County agent and farmers examining native Lespedeza grown as a demonstration

the feeding may be known. A careful record is kept of all feed given, and the feeds are mixed in the proper proportions as shown by experimental work. In 1926, hogs under demonstration paid \$2.06 for each bushel of corn consumed.

The following extract from an Illinois report illustrates the effectiveness of disease-control demonstrations on swine:

Last year 1,213 farmers in 75 Illinois counties demonstrated the simple McLean County system of swine sanitation on their farms and thereby increased their combined incomes by an estimated total of \$254,730.

Reports show that the farmers of Illinois raised as many pigs as usual from three-fourths of the usual number of sows, thus saving 25 per cent, or fully \$1, in the initial cost of each pig raised. They also saved 20 per cent of the feed required to raise the pigs, or fully

\$2 a pig. It is conservative to estimate that the combined saving on each pig was \$2.50. The farmers raised an average of 84 pigs on each of the 160 farms for which written reports were filed, or a probable total of 101,892 pigs on the 1,213 demonstration farms, and, at \$2.50 a pig, the saving amounted to \$254,730.

A report from Iowa contains a similar illustration. According to an agreement signed by most of the packers, hogs shipped from accredited areas were entitled to 10 cents per hundredweight premium over hogs from areas not accredited. The packers felt they could afford to pay this premium because of less loss in meat products from areas where the percentage of infection was low. At the time of making up their annual reports, 12 counties stated that a total of \$149,866 had been received from packers as a bonus for the hogs. Wapello County reported the receipt of \$45,000 in bonuses.

Consideration was also given by county agricultural agents to the profitable disposition of the farmers' livestock as well as to demonstrating methods of increasing production and bettering quality. In Georgia the organization of car-lot sales as a means of marketing poultry has proved to be the greatest factor in obtaining profitable returns from poultry production. The county agricultural agents have a committee to handle this work in marketing. The sales from 11 counties amounted to approximately \$57,000 for the year.

TOURS

Reports for 1926 indicate a growing interest in the farm tour. The tour may be described as an extended field meeting, visits being made to numerous farms either to view the results of a demonstration relating to a single commodity or of one covering practically every phase of the work conducted by the agent in the county. A program covering the trip is frequently mimeographed and distributed. The demonstrator is usually interested and enjoys having people visit his farm to observe his methods. Demonstrators are reported to have cleaned up hedges, straightened fences, and made other improvements not directly related to the demonstration being made, prior to the arrival of the party. In most instances the demonstrator relates his experience, setting forth the purpose of the demonstration and calling attention to the results obtained. In some instances, the county agent or specialist gives such instruction.

CIRCULAR LETTERS

The use of circular letters as a means of following up and extending the influence of demonstrations increased. The agricultural agent uses them to notify farmers of demonstrations and of results obtained from demonstrations. Some are written purely for publicity, although probably the greater number are used to carry information relating to the various commodity developments in the county. More study was given to the type of letter to be sent out. Letters were more attractively written, and some were illustrated with simple cartoons. In several States the specialists dealing with the different projects gave assistance in developing an excellent type of circular letter to be signed by the county agricultural agent.

EXHIBITS

There has been a tendency on the part of both the State forces and the county agricultural agents to discard the general agricultural exhibit and substitute as far as possible exhibits of an educational type. Several States developed educational exhibits for State fairs which were so arranged as to show the type of work being done in each county and the progress made on such work. Arkansas used such exhibits in a competition between counties having both county and home demonstration agents, and each agent contributed a part of the exhibit. One Arkansas county reported several exhibits conducted for educational purposes, one of which brought out the milk shortage in the county in the following manner: A single high-producing cow was placed in a pen with a placard representing the cow as talking. She presented the facts of a milk shortage of a million gallons in the county and stated that she was working over-time to solve the problem and was fed a certain ration which was partially responsible for her producing as much as the eight cows in the adjoining pen. A scrub sire was placed in still another pen, and a placard called attention to his failure to contribute to the solution of the problem.

NEWS

A decided improvement in news items dealing with the successes of demonstrators and cooperators was noted during the year. Some of these were written as personal experience stories and others as agricultural news items. Farmers like to see the work they are doing reported in the paper, and county agricultural agents made an effort to have several items in each issue of the weekly paper. News items dealing with the demonstration meetings, tours, and other features of cooperative demonstration work were also prepared for the local papers by many county agricultural agents. The greatest possible cooperation was obtained from the local papers, which were glad to receive this newsy material.

Agents in several States reported courses conducted in cooperation with the local newspapers to train correspondents to write news. In some States extension news editors aided county agricultural agents in news writing. A unique method of introducing the legume, hairy vetch, was used by several agents in Georgia and Alabama. Taking advantage of the interest in political campaigns, they wrote articles representing hairy vetch as running for office and calling attention to his platform and the benefits that would be derived from his administration if he were elected. Table 8, which includes information regarding the growth of news stories in Ohio, serves to illustrate the tendency to give this phase more consideration.

TABLE 8.—Dissemination of extension news in Ohio, 1921-22 to 1925-26, inclusive

Year	Clippings of news stories cut from newspapers	Circulation of stories represented by clippings
1921-22.....	12,791	110,650,000
1922-23.....	15,574	158,529,000
1923-24.....	23,226	232,290,000
1924-25.....	27,729	277,290,000
1925-26.....	29,309	293,090,000

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK⁸

INTRODUCTION

The farm woman has been rapidly taking a place of leadership in all endeavors directed toward well-being in the farm home. Cooperative extension work with women, through the activities of home demonstration agents, has aided the farm woman to assume this leadership. (Fig. 20.) The extension reports for 1926 indicate that farm women, with the help of home demonstration agents, engaged in activities which resulted in greater comfort and beauty within the farm home; attractive surroundings for it; a greater degree of efficiency in carrying on essential home tasks; constructive use of leisure hours; increased income for family needs; satisfying community activities; projects promoting health, vocational ability, and happiness for farm



FIG. 20.—County home demonstration agent starting out to give a demonstration in canning fruits and vegetables to local farm women and girls

boys and girls; and the development of able leadership among farm women in all phases of rural affairs.

During 1926, 422,833 demonstrations were undertaken by farm women and about 126,700 farm women gave volunteer service to the development and growth of home demonstration work.

Projects of economic value continued to meet with appreciative response in every State, but farm women took greater interest in those projects which widen the mental horizon and promote constructive citizenship, social satisfaction, and community pride. During the year, under the leadership of women trained by home demonstration agents, 188,595 farm girls and 12,465 farm boys were enrolled in projects covering various phases of farm home-making activities.

⁸Acknowledgment is made to Grace E. Frysinger, extension home economist, for the preparation of material on home demonstration work.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF FARM WOMEN

Farm women in many localities, realizing the value of concerted action under a plan, asked for county home demonstration agents for their counties and for aid from State home demonstration staffs in technical instruction and in organizing local groups for work and instruction. Local leaders willing to assume responsibility for organizing others and for assisting the extension staff in local surveys and plans were found in 1926 with less difficulty than formerly. They acted as demonstrators and publicity agents among local women. In planning work for their communities farm women were anxious to include recreation; appreciation of art and music; training for parenthood; community betterment; beautification of highways; clean-up campaigns; playground care and equipment; community recreation days; improved exhibits at community, county, and State fairs; community scoring; and some ambitious women wished to study parliamentary law, pageantry, and citizenship. Farm camps of one to five days' duration were held in 32 States with signal success. Short courses and farm-and-home-week programs were reported from 7 States. Farm women attended rally days, tours, and other one-day meetings to combine educational service, recreation, and sociability.

PRINCIPAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF HOME DEMONSTRATION STAFF

The work of determining basic needs of farm women, selecting simple units of subject-matter instruction, and outlining effective demonstrations suitable to be carried on in the farm home was continued. Local leaders were chosen, trained, and given supplementary assistance. Local leaders who were to act as county or community extension officers were trained in administrative methods. The major interest was confined to a few vital projects. Regular meetings were generally planned to fill social needs as well as educational needs, and time was taken for games, exercises, singing, and entertaining and amusing groups of people, which made these particular meetings enjoyable and taught participants ways of enlivening their local meetings.

"Publicity with a purpose" became a slogan in many quarters, and 29 States reported special efforts to improve their methods of giving desirable publicity to women's affairs, to increase the numbers participating, and to give men and women an intelligent understanding of the aims of home demonstration work. In counties where no home demonstration agent was employed directors of extension and county agricultural agents gave much assistance in stimulating interest in home demonstration work and in some instances were able to aid in introducing desirable changes in the homes.

FINANCES

State leaders reported a total of 37 counties making new appropriations for home demonstration work, while 14 discontinued their appropriations. Of the new counties, 16 made appropriations for the work after having discontinued it for one or more years. The appropriation in 34 counties was increased for home demonstration work already under way, and 2 counties appropriated funds for assistant home demonstration agents. Money was appropriated by 29 counties for home demonstration agents who could not be appointed until

cooperating funds were supplied from State and Federal sources. In 50 counties not yet supplied with agents, active interest was expressed for organizing the work.

PERSONNEL

During 1926 home-economics extension work was conducted by 989 home demonstration agents and assistants, 49 home demonstration supervisors, and 82 assistant home demonstration leaders, aided by 160 home-economics specialists. (Fig. 21.) A white home demonstration agent conducted the work in each of 886 counties; 60 white home demonstration agents each carried on the work in two or more counties; and there were 107 negro women serving as home demonstration agents. In 777 counties the work was conducted by home-economics specialists, assisted by county agricultural agents and 27,171 farm women who acted as local leaders. In 88 counties the home demonstration agent was the only extension representative in the county.

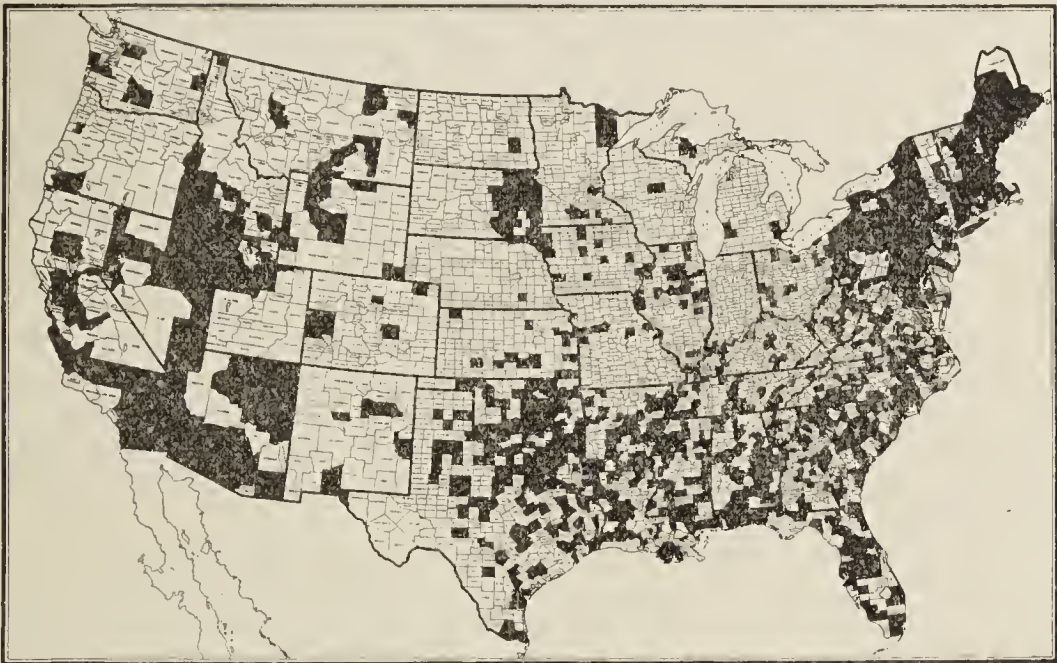


FIG. 21.—Map showing (in black) counties having home demonstration agents June 30, 1926

Typical of the extent of turnover is the situation in North Carolina, where 52 home demonstration agents were permanently employed. A report from that State says:

In 1926, 12 agents left the service. Of these, 5 obtained leave of absence to take more college work, 3 left to be married, 2 left because of poor health, 1 left to enter business, and 1 left for family reasons. Nine agents were transferred from one county to another, which in almost every instance was a promotion.

NATURE OF PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

Insufficient State and Federal funds were provided to further develop the service or to meet county appropriations. In certain counties policies of economy with public expenditures resulted in refusal of funds, even after requests were received from large numbers of farm women. In certain States county appropriations have been limited by law, and until legislation can be passed to remedy this condition funds will continue to be inadequate. In a few States

extension policies provide for county home demonstration agents only after county agricultural agents have been employed.

Practically every State reported work done to complete supervisory plans for home demonstration agents. North Carolina reported that all members of the home demonstration staff made plans of work for the year and that these were carried out 99 per cent. In some States year-round committees served. In other States at least one conference of specialists and home demonstration agents was held for joint discussion of proposed project work, and a sound basic program of subject-matter instruction and methods of teaching was formed, to be modified in each county to meet local needs. In many States definitely scheduled district meetings of home demonstration agents and specialists were held throughout the year.

Limitation of funds was a handicap, but insistent demands of farm women for home demonstration service were met by State and county staffs in a most creditable manner. The efficiency of State and county staffs is shown by the indorsement they received from farm women, by the results obtained, by the uniformly high percentage of attendance at meetings, by the completion of demonstrations undertaken, and by the willing participation of farm women in the responsible development of the work. Civic, commercial, and educational agencies recognizing the ability of home demonstration agents and specialists in directing constructive endeavors of farm women, asked their advice and aid in the field of rural endeavor, and gladly cooperated in local improvements initiated by home demonstration agents.

State leaders reported that higher standards of scholarship and effective experience were required for new home demonstration agents. During 1926 agents received better training than in previous years before assuming responsibility in the counties, more actual field experience in assisting home demonstration agents already established, and more administrative guidance during the early period of their county service.

In many States directors of extension have realized that county agricultural work has been generously supported by State and Federal funds and is well under way, and that home demonstration work needs further immediate aid. Inadequate salaries for the home demonstration staff have made difficult the employing of women of adequate training and ability to carry on the work at its best.

It has been difficult to prepare subject matter which meets the requirements of producing immediate results, lending itself to diverse abilities, being suitable for presentation at infrequent meetings, and being of such a nature that it can clearly be presented in its entirety in its original form. This has been especially true in counties without home demonstration agents, in which the work must be carried on exclusively by subject-matter specialists.

DEVELOPMENTS

Important results of the year's work include growth in numbers of farm women organized into groups for participation in extension work, higher percentages of completion of demonstrations and other extension activities undertaken, more improved practices adopted in farm homes and communities, more complete reports of work finished or under way, and more efficient local leadership in organization work and project development. During 1926 State and county home

demonstration staffs gave more efficient service in subject matter and supervision. Cooperation by the press was general; reporters were sent to obtain data on project work, and attended meetings, which were reported generously in daily, weekly, and other periodic publications. Some States reported that the extension editor assisted in directing and organizing methods of publicity for county work.

Educational, civic, and other agencies gave generously of time, energy, and money to further home demonstration work and to obtain support for it from public appropriation. In all States efforts were made to limit the scope of work undertaken. The program of concentration on a certain few projects produced results gratifying to the women participating, became an incentive to attract new members, and showed tangible results to those appropriating funds.

In many States programs were made out for more than one year. Iowa counties had a single project which was planned for at least three years. Illinois reported that many counties have planned programs to cover three years and to include several projects. New York reported 1-year to 5-year programs, and Rhode Island a 5-year program of home demonstration projects.

In order that the work might be made systematic and measurable, project leaders and others in the counties and communities were trained in organization, record keeping, and parliamentary procedure. The work was conducted more effectively as a result, and more satisfactory reports were received of work within the units of administration. Many farm women showed real business ability in carrying on the work of their local organization.

A larger percentage of work undertaken was completed. Montana reported 68 per cent completion of work; New York, 70 per cent. Kansas reported: "Of the 480 communities undertaking home demonstration work, 95 per cent carried out the complete program." Arkansas reported that 64.7 per cent of the women completed work undertaken. Maryland reported: "A large percentage of the home demonstration clubs have not only reached the goal set but have gone far beyond it." Connecticut reported: "Probably 95 per cent of the programs were carried through with only minor changes." Other States reported similar progress.

In every State effort was made to define more clearly the work to be attempted, to locate responsibility for publicity, and to get things done and obtain records of the results. The purpose of the project was thoroughly discussed by groups of local women who met the representative of the extension service to plan work for the locality. Such analysis helped the women to visualize the benefits to be obtained and stimulated enthusiasm and ability to present the plans to other women when enlisting new members for cooperation.

LOCAL LEADERSHIP

The most outstanding of the year's achievements was the development of leadership among farm women. Each year farm women have a clearer vision of the possibilities of this educational service and assume more of the responsibilities for organizing themselves into groups to carry on cooperative extension work. (Fig. 22.) They see that obtaining public funds for it, the organization of women into

interested groups, and the administration of the business of such groups are responsibilities resting on themselves. They are learning to look to the extension staff for information and guidance as to the best methods for attaining success in these responsible duties as well as for permanent leadership in organization and subject-matter instruction. During the year about 126,700 farm women served as volunteer local leaders. They appreciated acting as leaders because it accorded them an opportunity for receiving expert technical training, for serving the community, and for widening their viewpoint. They derived personal satisfaction from the altruistic service, extended their acquaintances, deepened friendships, and met well-known leaders in the field of rural progress.



FIG. 22.—Farm woman explaining improvements which were made in her kitchen as the result of suggestions made by the home demonstration agent

Farm women recognized the value of 4-H club work for boys and girls and entered enthusiastically into it, as they believe it will assure a future rural leadership, high in quality and of sound conservative judgment, building fine characters in 4-H club members and giving them much pleasure.

The home demonstration staff is learning to properly evaluate the ability of farm women whose sound philosophy, clear judgment, boundless energy, zeal, and cheerfulness under difficulties have been given a constructive channel of expression through local-leadership responsibilities. Training meetings for local leaders and more care and time spent with them to give them well-planned subject matter and teaching procedure were reported by many county extension agents.

Satisfactory results were obtained in selecting subject matter to meet practical needs and in developing methods of teaching which would interest those attending the meetings, but it was realized that

effort must be made to interest far larger numbers of women to adopt improved practices. In many counties surveys were made of the possible number of women who logically might be interested in the program of work, and a check was made of the number reached at the end of the year. Utah, Maine, and California reported such analysis as a definite part of each community's program planning. The California leader reported: "As extension funds come from public taxation we should be reaching more than the enrolled membership. For that reason the home maker's list was started. This list includes all the home makers in the county."

Camps especially conducted for farm women were reported in 141 localities in 31 States. Several of these camps served women from two, three, or four counties. It is estimated that women from 150 counties enjoyed the brief respite from daily household activities, gained educational advantages, and received inspiration. Rest and recreation renewed the zest of youth. The growing interest of farm women in these camps caused the home demonstration staff to give more attention to informal inspirational programs and the recreations suitable for women's camps. Able speakers and instructors, including farm women who had shown marked ability, participated in the programs.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' 4-H CLUB WORK

Records for 1926 indicate that more time and attention were given by the home demonstration staff to the development of 4-H club work than in previous years. Home demonstration agents reported that 188,595 girls and 12,465 boys were members of 4-H clubs under the supervision of home demonstration agents. There was little change in the scope of the projects, but the subject of health was emphasized in all States. "Be your own best exhibit" was the slogan adopted for the girls' food clubs in South Carolina. During the year, home demonstration agents aroused interest among farm girls in the formation of project clubs. In many States each group of adult women was urged to sponsor the development of such a club and to furnish a local leader for it. Home demonstration agents trained and supervised 14,263 volunteer leaders in organization and subject matter for 4-H club work.

URBAN HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

Urban home demonstration work was carried on in eight cities: Buffalo, Syracuse, and Rochester in New York; Paterson, N. J.; St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth in Minnesota; and Council Bluffs, Iowa. There were increased appropriations for urban work, and the public press gave continued evidence of the interest of urban home makers in a program of home making and civic activity. The use of a "center" where individual home makers were helped in home-making duties, the instruction of persons engaged in activities contributing to public well-being, and cooperation with various public agencies to promote better home and community conditions were prominent phases of urban home demonstration work in 1926.

ORGANIZATION STATUS

Home demonstration work is entering upon a more stable phase of its existence, and all States reported that only minor changes were made in the basic plan of organization through which home demon-

stration work was conducted. This indicates that major attention of the staff can now be given to increased efficiency in progress and results. There is still variety in names and forms of organization, but the common objectives in all States include a program which farm women have helped plan to meet their needs and the assumption of responsibility by local women for demonstrating in their own homes the value of the recommended practices.

County-wide administrative committees were reported in 33 States. State-wide federations of home demonstration units were reported in 10 States, of which those in Alabama, Texas, and West Virginia were formed during the year. State-wide federations and state-wide committees of farm-bureau women in Iowa and California served to broaden, clarify, and unify the common objectives of desirable home and community life. They directed the attention of all counties to a few state-wide needs and did much to promote constructive legislation, to develop interest in matters of civic, social, and recreational well-being; and to promote interest in boys' and girls' 4-H club development. In addition they brought the achievements and abilities of farm women to the attention of all agencies and organizations interested in the rural field.

State-wide project committees were reported by the Massachusetts home demonstration leader, who considered that the work done by the committees was so encouraging and valuable that State committees for all lines of project work were to be organized for 1927.

METHODS

State and county staffs recognized more than before that in addition to well-selected subject matter there must be a plan of teaching which will interest large numbers of busy farm women in project work and will arouse their desire to demonstrate that practices recommended by the extension staff are worthy of permanent adoption.

The method demonstration continued to be the basic method in teaching. Home demonstration agents reported that 319,004 demonstrations were completed by farm women, 393,400 by farm girls, and 10,673 by farm boys. Discussion was used in all States as a method of bringing out the facts. These fundamental methods were supplemented by others, particularly visual instruction. Photographs, lantern slides, bulletins, and the like, were chosen because of their value in meeting a particular need in inducing farm women to improve their practices. Score cards, contests, plays, and pageants were used as teaching devices. Envelopes containing clippings relevant to the matter in hand were lent for the use of study clubs in Colorado, Nebraska, and Missouri. A series of related talks by radio were given in 21 States as a means of teaching improved home practices.

Increased funds from State and county fair boards for women's exhibits, more county fairs, better quality of products exhibited, an endeavor to make the exhibit teach one fact, additional participation by farm women in planning exhibits, in judging results, in demonstrating at fairs, and in improving premium lists are important items reported by State leaders for 1926.

During 1926 many States used surveys as a means of obtaining concrete information regarding general conditions and on specific needs. The information obtained was used in planning solutions

for specific problems. Differing types of population were seen in their actual circumstances, and larger numbers of women were effectively reached. Limited surveys of foods produced on the farm, of the fresh fruit and vegetable supply, and of the amounts of butter and margarine used in a given county were made. Score cards were used in making inventories of food habits, clothes supply, kitchen equipment, living-room conditions, and in other phases of home activities.

Instruction to project groups and in home-making activities was given to large groups of women. Short courses, camps, rally days, achievement days, county-wide meetings, community picnics, meetings of community clubs, and similar gatherings afforded occasions for attractive and popular presentation of project results. Farm women took a large part in the planning and presentation of programs on such occasions.

Each year the home demonstration staff has reported greater appreciation of the press as an educational medium through which improved home-making practices may be taught and as a means of informing the public regarding the exact aims and objectives of home demonstration work. Endeavors to prepare the county for project work and to follow up the work effectively after it has been given to organized groups, were reported by several States. The Ohio State home demonstration leader reported that in all project work approximately two-fifths of the time of the extension staff was used in establishing the work, one-fifth for project instruction, and two-fifths for follow-up work directed toward widespread adoption of the demonstrated practices.

RECREATION

Increasing attention was paid by home demonstration staffs to the need of recreational and social satisfaction in rural districts. Additional States developed well-organized plans for introducing music and recreation into the lives of farm people, and more varied means were used to accomplish this.

Short courses for farm women, achievement days, rally days, county-wide and community picnics, and contests of a recreational nature were furthered by home demonstration agents. In West Virginia a score card was used to indicate available and needed recreational resources. That recreation for rural women has served a purpose larger than that of pleasant activity alone is shown by the following quotation from a New York report: "Recreation has served to teach cooperation or team play; it has developed qualities of leadership and has given discouraged rural women a mental vacation."

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

In 15 States undertakings of community-wide value were attempted with much zeal by home demonstration groups. Kentucky and West Virginia reported that some community activity was included as a part of the program of every club. The Illinois State leader reported:

There is a greater tendency on the part of women to sponsor some activity for the good of the community, and the women are justly proud of the hot school lunches which they have initiated in rural schools, the physical and dental examinations, nutrition-health classes, and the mothers' classes which have been conducted.

Virginia reported: "Community activities are fostered by home demonstration clubs." Louisiana reported that community nights were held, when local people assumed entire responsibility. Vermont reported: "It is a general practice to adopt some community program of work." Oklahoma stated that many farm women's clubs conducted fine community projects. The Wyoming leader reported that home demonstration agents are promoting community picnics.

In Lee County, Fla., a parsonage was refurnished and redecorated by home demonstration women. Home demonstration clubs in Volusia County, Fla., sent relief to the hurricane district. Other clubs in four counties in Florida gave funds for six scholarships for study in home economics. Tennessee reported that the business men appreciated the improvement in community meals due to home demonstration work. Idaho reported that members of home demonstration groups planned community meals as conscientiously as they did those served at home. Oregon reported improved sanitation in Benton County schools as a result of home demonstration work. West Virginia reported many phases of community activity, including community scoring and community recreation.

TREND OF INFLUENCE

The home demonstration staff is increasingly recognizing the importance of developing responsible leadership among rural women. Its members are making particular effort in this direction to insure continuous rural progress, choosing this more difficult task instead of direct teaching of methods to community groups.

Opportunity to express their abilities in developing home and community programs and in helping to guide the rural organization to which they belong is satisfying to farm women and necessary to their happiness. In States where farm women have the largest measure of responsibility for the organization and handling of their work much is being accomplished.

Farm women are realizing that farming is more than a man's business. They are learning that they have a partnership responsibility with their husbands in developing a better type of rural life and they are assuming their share of responsibility in all matters directed toward attaining this objective. They are sponsoring and accepting leadership in girls' club work.

Home demonstration publications are improving. Selection of simple units of subject matter, use of terminology readily understood by farm women, well-selected and frequent illustrations, and simple directions for procedure are becoming characteristic of the printed and mimeographed material used in home demonstration work.

In planning subject matter and methods of teaching, the home demonstration staff is employing such factors as available leadership, local vision, and seasoned experience, and is limiting such factors as tradition, bad habits, and antipathies. It is endeavoring to build slowly but firmly upon the existing conditions with a long-time goal in view, and to reach this goal step by step as local conditions permit. Difficulties are being overcome and mutual confidences are being established as farm women understand the possibilities and limitations of the extension service and as the extension staff recognizes the possibilities and limitations of local conditions and leadership.

Extension administrators recognize that home demonstration work is so essential to rural well-being that ways and means are being earnestly sought to expand this phase of extension work. In a few States college rank, sabbatic leave, and leave for advanced professional study have been given to those in the service. Equal remuneration for men and women having coordinate responsibility is also more general. Ways and means are being sought to eliminate legislative barriers and financial limitations and to develop extension policies which will allow the maximum development of the service to the farm woman and girl.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' 4-H CLUB WORK ⁹

INTRODUCTION

During 1926 4-H club activities were widely recognized by many national organizations as contributing to the improvement of rural life and welfare, as a vital factor in the Nation's educational system,



FIG. 23.—Map showing (in black) counties having boys' and girls' 4-H club agents, June 30, 1926

as an important force for the development of the rural home, farm, and community, and as solving many of the educational, economic, and social problems of farm boys and girls. Each year since the inception of this work, its objectives and accomplishments have become more widely known and understood.

CONTINUANCE OF GROWTH

In 1926, 1,969 county agricultural agents, 902 county home demonstration agents, and 143 county club agents reported extension work with farm boys and girls. (Fig. 23.) There were 586,156 different farm boys and girls enrolled as club members in the United States, or 21,110 more than during the preceding year. Of this number, 368,305, or about 63 per cent, completed their demonstration work,

⁹ Acknowledgment is made to Robert G. Foster, field agent, Eastern States, for the preparation of material on 4-H club work.

as compared with 58 per cent who completed demonstration work in 1925. The 4-H club members handled 673,997 completed projects in 1926, an increase of 84,557 over the number in 1925. Increased results were reported in every farm and home activity except cereals, poultry, agricultural economics, and nutrition.

This army of more than half a million of America's farm youth was organized into 41,234 local clubs, having their own officers and conducting their own business, and was led by 48,899 volunteer local leaders. These local leaders assisted with meetings, gave instruction to groups, attended classes held by county extension agents, State leaders, and specialists, attended county and State short courses and camps with the members, and acted in the general capacity of sponsors.

A western interstate camp, called Camp Plummer, was started in Portland, Oreg., and will be the center of interest for interstate activities in the West and Northwest. Business organizations throughout the country continued to give hearty support to 4-H clubs, and their interest in many instances was exceedingly helpful to the development of club work.

OBJECTIVES

Interest was great during the year in defining the objectives of 4-H club work. In restating them a brief paragraph taken from an address by Congressman Lever, co-author with Senator Smith of the Smith-Lever Act, will help to give the point of view of those responsible for the passage of the act under which 4-H club work has been organized and conducted as a regular part of the agricultural and home economics extension work. In introducing the Smith-Lever Act, he said (4):

If rural life is to be readjusted and agriculture dignified as a profession as it should be and is, the country boy and girl must be made to know in the most positive way that successful agriculture requires as much brain as does any other occupation in life. The whole trend of our system of education is calculated to minimize agriculture as a profession. Its logical tendency is to create a feeling of dissatisfaction with farm life and an ambition to get away from it. Such a situation is unfortunate; it is most dangerous. The farm boy and girl can be taught that agriculture is the oldest and most dignified of the professions, and with equal attention and ability can be made as successful in dollars and cents, to say nothing of real happiness, as any of the other professions. Your committee believes that one of the main features of this bill is that it is so flexible as to provide for the inauguration of a system of itinerant teaching for [farm] boys and girls.

From Congressman Lever's statement and later interpretations, it is evident that 4-H club work has become a phase of the educational system for farm boys and girls. Its fundamental purposes are educational with a view to improved farming and home life, better incomes from farming, and community betterment. For the individual boy or girl the aim is an efficient, public-spirited, and useful citizen. These acquirements, however, are attained through the club program based upon an economically sound demonstration by which the member is taught and others may learn. Briefly then, the reorganized objectives of 4-H club work have come to be the development and maintenance of a high standard of living among the farm people of America, by teaching farm youth the best methods and standards relating to agriculture, home making, and community life, and through them the demonstration of these practices to others. (Fig. 24.)

LOCAL CLUBS

Outstanding among the developments of the year was the gradual increase in interest in the improvement of the local club and its relation to the entire club program. In Oklahoma, the contest between local clubs to hold the best 4-H club meeting has become so famous that people from over the entire State come to see the final contest held at the college during the State club short course. The interest arising from this one activity has made 4-H club work influential for community agricultural and home improvement throughout the entire State. As evidence of the popularity of club work the State leader reported an enrollment of more than 40,000 different boys and girls in 1926. New Hampshire and several other Eastern States are adapting this contest to some of their communities



FIG. 24.—Club member with his 10 ears of corn which won sweepstakes at a State fair

with equally good results. At local-leader training meetings, the topic most generally discussed was the local club and its activities. How to maintain the interest of the boys and girls and their parents is one of the most important problems to be solved during the coming year.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

With the interest in the local club has come a rapid growth in the number of counties organizing some kind of county council, executive committee, or other unit of club members representing the clubs of the county. Among the first of these is the executive-committee plan used in Arkansas, Louisiana, and other Southern States. The plan, often modified to meet local conditions in other States, is as follows:

Each community 4-H club has an adult who acts as sponsor or leader. There may be 40 boys and girls in a club, with 10 in each of

4 different projects. The club members enrolling in each project select one of their number as captain. The duties of the captains are largely confined to inspecting the projects of the members in their group, helping with records, gathering the final reports at the completion of the work, and summarizing them for the secretary of the club. At each meeting they report the progress of the work for their group.

These 4-H clubs, of which there may be from 10 to 50 in a county, elect two delegates, or send their president and secretary to represent them at county executive committee meetings. At the county-wide meetings, held from once a month to twice a year, the members plan, with the county extension agents, a club program for the year. These programs include drives for new members, budgets of funds needed to send county delegates to various meetings and summer camps, and other business matters. The representatives then return to their clubs with the information and inspiration gained from this county-wide meeting. In many counties this type of organization is the means of maintaining a self-perpetuating club organization from year to year. One club reported that more than 95 per cent of its members made satisfactory final reports on their demonstrations without the county extension agents having to spend any time getting reports. If such a plan as this can be made to solve the problems of enrollment and completion of projects it is worthy of more study.

In other parts of the country similar county organizations have existed for some time, but function in somewhat different ways. In Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Washington, and other States, meetings of representatives of all the clubs in the county were an important part of the club program, and the use made of these groups was adapted to the form of organization within the particular State.

LOCAL LEADERSHIP

The 48,899 local 4-H club leaders of the United States, made up of high-school and college graduates, farmers, farm women, school teachers, merchants, clergymen, professional men and women, and older club members, have been the bulwark of the club movement. They have given their time and energy for the farm youth of the land. Many of them are mothers and fathers, interested in their own boys and girls and the advantages offered to other young people through 4-H club work. A debt of appreciation is due them.

The idea of local leadership is not new, nor is the plan for training them. Leadership schools were first held about 10 years ago. There is now being developed in every State material prepared especially for the guidance of local leaders, and thousands of training schools were held last year. At these meetings the leaders were taught how to do the specific tasks required of them. Instruction in club organization, the training of demonstration teams and judging teams, conduct of recreation and singing, and subject-matter instruction in agriculture and home economics, were among the topics included. During 1926, 29,109 training meetings were held for local leaders in all lines of extension work, with a total of 314,051 in attendance. This is an increase of 1,222 meetings and 45,598 in attendance over 1925.

A survey of all the States shows that during 1926, 30 States have either prepared special material for local-leader training or have it in preparation. The international 4-H leader training school, financed privately and held at Springfield, Mass., has expanded its activities to include the attendance of one distinguished boy and girl from each State at a two-week training meeting. There is no expense to the delegates or States participating in this school.

In 1926 the Province of New Brunswick in Canada and the following States participated in this training school: Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. The plans for the training school make it a national event and of interest to all leaders. Its program is still in the process of formation, and various methods of conducting the training of the delegates are being tried.

FIELD STUDIES

In addition to numerous studies made by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work during 1926 in several of the States, many of the State experiment stations, departments of rural sociology, and departments of rural education initiated and completed research projects on the results of 4-H club work or related topics. In Virginia, several studies were under way having for their main purpose the determination of the actual effect of 4-H club work on community life in the State. In the University of Minnesota department of education, a former county home demonstration agent developed as a master's thesis one of the first scientific studies dealing with local 4-H club leadership. The State club leader in Montana made a research study of the effect of local volunteer leadership on the success of the club work in this State. The department of rural social organization at Cornell University, cooperating with the extension service, outlined some special studies on leadership of primary groups, which, when completed, should be of value to all extension leaders. The permanent committee of the American Country Life Association, in cooperation with rural organizations, has made an annual survey of all research and all programs which have been developed that are in any way related to farm youth.

NEWER PUBLICATIONS

For several years a publication on club work has been needed, which would give an understanding of the aims, methods of organization, and extent of the work. This was accomplished in some degree during 1926 with the publication of Department Miscellaneous Circular 77(7), entitled, "Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Work." This circular sets out quite fully the scope of the 4-H club movement. Another important publication issued during the year was Department Miscellaneous Circular 85(1), entitled "Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Work under the Smith-Lever Act, 1914-1924." This contains a history of the development of the club movement.

A literature of 4-H club work along three distinct lines was begun in 1926: (1) Publications for the general public, written in popular style; (2) writings for local, county, and State leaders dealing with the history, development, and technic of the work; and (3) field

studies which will aid leaders in the formation of sound and improved programs. The United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges are developing a literature along these three lines, which, in another decade, if continued, will make a sizable library on 4-H club work, its history, organization, conduct, and results.

PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The increase in 1926 in the number of boys and girls who were enrolled in club work and in the percentage of completions was accompanied by a corresponding increase in the volume of results accomplished and in the effectiveness of the work done. A total of 673,997 junior demonstrations were carried on with 4-H club members, and substantial increases in results were reported in practically every farm and home activity. Corn, cotton, and potato club work continued to be the leading lines of activity.

There were enrolled in corn clubs 31,303 boys and 978 girls, of whom 20,646 boys and 536 girls completed all work. They grew 1,205,206 bushels of corn on 35,549 acres. In cotton clubs, 28,692 boys and 658 girls were enrolled, of whom 17,463 boys and 391 girls completed all work and reported that 20,324,564 pounds of cotton were grown on 21,222 acres. Similar results were reported by the 12,784 members of potato clubs, of whom 8,237 boys and 786 girls completed their demonstrations.

From Coosa and Tallapoosa Counties, Ala., comes a story of fine achievement in cotton club work. According to the report of the agent, 118 of the 235 boys who were enrolled in cotton clubs in 1925 averaged a 504-pound bale of cotton to the acre. The average for the 235 cotton-club boys who reported was 1,013 pounds of seed cotton per acre. They followed the "Auburn" method of growing their cotton, under the direction of the agent. In 1926, 187 boys were enrolled in cotton clubs in the county, of whom 155 made 155 bales on 155 acres.

In livestock-club activities, poultry, swine, and dairy cattle were first in importance in the results obtained. Poultry demonstrations were completed by 29,574 girls and 23,156 boys, who raised or managed 1,329,200 birds; 22,030 boys and 2,038 girls, who were members of swine clubs and completed all the work assigned to them, raised or managed 57,126 swine; and 23,200 dairy animals of the best type were raised or managed by 14,025 boys and 5,069 girls according to the instructions of extension agents.

Home-gardening and market-gardening activities of club members also increased, until nearly 98,000 boys and girls were engaged in this work during the year. Corresponding increases in results were obtained by club members in forestry and beautification of home grounds.

Clothing continued to be the most popular of home-making-club activities. More than 214,000 members were enrolled in clothing clubs and were taught the principles of making, repairing, laundering, and selecting clothing. More than 450,800 garments, household furnishings, and other articles were produced by clothing-club members during the year. Other home-making-club activities in which marked interest was expressed were food, including canning, bread making, meal planning, and preparation; home improvement and

beautification; and growth work. (Fig. 25.) In growth work, especially rapid strides have been made in recent years, with the result that the health of rural children is receiving increased attention.

A part of the material influence upon the farm, home, and community life of rural America of the 586,156 farm boys and girls who were enrolled in 4-H club work is indicated by the fact that 100,927 head of high-quality livestock and 1,329,200 standard-bred fowls were raised or managed; 78,987 acres of crops were produced from high-grade seed; 2,638,023 jars of fruits, vegetables, and jellies were preserved; and 450,837 garments were made.

These economic aspects of the work indicate that through club work boys and girls are being taught to be efficient farmers and better home makers. The work also has an indirect influence on com-



FIG. 25.—4-H club members demonstrating the planning and serving of a meal

munity cooperation, improved civic conditions, better rural institutions, and a more capable rural citizenship. Through meetings, demonstrations, judging contests, trips to county camps, State college short courses, leader training schools, interstate camps, fair exhibiting, and interclub contests of various kinds, these young people are learning to conduct themselves well in public, to manage the affairs of their own club and its relations to other organizations, to win and lose with equal grace, to serve and lead and work for the improvement of their individual lives, their homes, their community, and the country in which they live. (Fig. 26.)

OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS

Stories of worthy accomplishments of 4-H Club members could be quoted from every State extension report, but it is possible to include here only two extracts of individual achievement. The reports of such

boys as Henry Latson, of Washtenaw County, Mich., bring out the value of parent cooperation in any enterprise in which farm boys and girls are engaged. Fighting up through misfortune which cost him his first year's work, this boy earned through his club activities a farm partnership with his father and State and national honors as a dairy-cattle judge and breeder. He started in club work in 1920, at the age of 15 as a member of the Washtenaw County Calf Club. His first calf was lost, when 18 of the 28 animals in his father's farm herd failed to pass a tuberculin test. Undiscouraged, Henry remained in club work and through perseverance has acquired a fine herd of his own. The farm partnership of E. W. Latson & Son has given him a business opportunity of which he is taking full advantage. A



FIG. 26.—4-H club members judging hogs at a State short course. Such boys through extension teaching become proficient in judging livestock, and can carry on other phases of club work with equal facility

new herd sire is the latest indication of the progress he is making as a dairy-cattle breeder. He has shown cattle at both county and State fairs, winning prizes in open classes as well as in those for club members. His animals have been so good and so well exhibited that he has competed successfully with the best of professional exhibitors. He is superintendent of dairy cattle of his county fair, has attended a special short course at the Michigan State College of Agriculture, was a member of the Michigan club judging team at the 1922 national dairy show, and is leading a new calf club of younger boys in his county. Ownership, partnership, and citizenship are the outstanding factors of this club boy's achievement.

Gladys Bull, of Worcester County, Md., has achieved real things during her six years as a club member. Briefly, her record shows that she began in 1920 as a clothing, canning, and poultry club member.

She made \$16 during the first year, was secretary of her club, and started her first bank account with money earned through club work. Since that time Gladys has been in poultry, home furnishing, clothing, and food club work, has represented her club as a member of a demonstration team, has assisted with all kinds of club activities, has represented her State at Camp Vail, an Eastern States interstate club members' camp, attended the short course for club members at the University of Maryland for four years, was chosen to represent Maryland girls at the first national 4-H club camp to be held in Washington, D. C., in 1927, and has continued to add money to her savings account which she expects to use in paying her tuition in college. In addition to these activities, she has given of her time for the last three years to lead a club of younger girls.

In retrospect the year 1926 marked a turning point in the development of 4-H club work as an essential part of the entire system of extension teaching. The work has grown steadily for the past several years, and judging by the wide appreciation of the results a continuation of this steady growth may be expected. More counties organized clubs than in the previous year, better local club group organization was attained, and plans for training local leaders were greatly improved. The economic results of the work kept pace with that of former years, and more communities demanded that their boys and girls be allowed the opportunity of having a 4-H club organization. This healthy demand for clubs, perfection of plans within the States, and provision for the training of local and professional leaders marked the status of the work at the close of the year 1926.

NEGRO EXTENSION WORK ¹⁰

INTRODUCTION

To provide the ordinary comforts of life for his family, mainly sufficient food and ample clothing, to educate his children, and to save a small competency for emergency use and for old age are problems of prime importance confronting the negro farmer in the South under present farm conditions. The solving of these problems to the negro farmer's satisfaction will do much to keep him and his children contented with farm life. The provision of recreational facilities for negro farm boys and girls in order that they may obtain a certain amount of enjoyment between their farm and home tasks has also been found to be an important factor in keeping negro youth interested in rural life. The cooperative extension service, through the teaching of improved farm and home practices by local county extension agents, is remedying some of these difficulties of the negro farmer. In 1926 the extension forces renewed and increased their efforts to stimulate the rural negroes to adopt the practices recommended by extension forces and thus increase their farm and home efficiency. Extension reports from the 163 negro men agents and 107 negro women agents indicated that gratifying success was obtained from these efforts. (Fig. 27.)

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Farm organizations have aided greatly in promoting a better understanding among farming people of the benefits to be derived

¹⁰ Acknowledgment is made to J. B. Pierce, field agent in negro work, Southern States, for the preparation of material on negro extension work.

from following extension teaching and from working together toward a common end of farm, home, community, county, State, and national improvement of agricultural conditions. The membership of such organizations, called advisory boards in some States and farm bureaus in others, includes farmers, business men, and professional men. The State negro farm bureau in Missouri stimulated extension activities in every county or community from which its membership is drawn. It has also been working for a maintenance appropriation for the negro agricultural school and demonstration farm at Dalton, Mo.

One of the most important and influential meetings ever held among negro farmers in Virginia was a two-day session at Powhatan, September, 1926. The meeting was held under the auspices of the State extension service and was called for the purpose of forming a State advisory board similar to county advisory boards existing in 30 counties where farm and home demonstration agents work. This

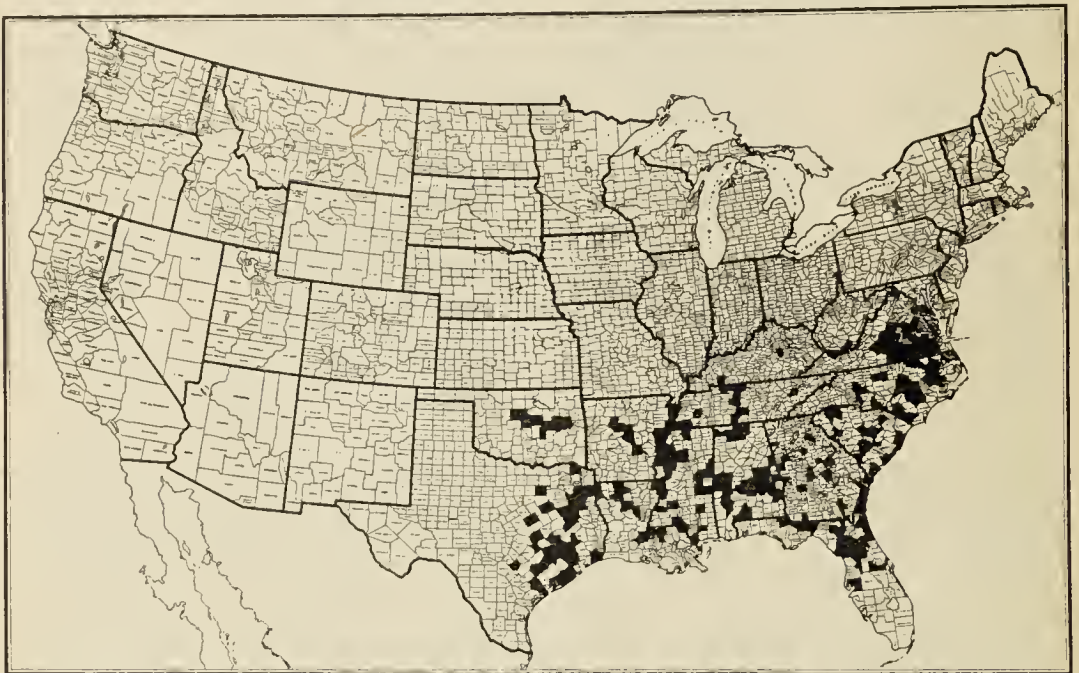


FIG. 27.—Map showing (in black) counties having negro extension agents, June 30, 1926

board was organized to study the agricultural needs of the negro rural people and to cooperate with the State advisory council (white) in helping to bring about a better and more satisfying farm life in the rural districts of the State.

In North Carolina, a State advisory board has been organized recently to cooperate with the extension forces in carrying out plans approved by the extension directors in that State. This board consists of farmers, business men, and educators.

In Texas, a State organization of women and girls is composed of county clubs. Each county where extension work is conducted for negro women has 12 large community clubs. The officers of these clubs form the membership of a county group. When a project is to be put on, all local leaders, who have previously been assembled for intensive training, return to their respective communities and start the movement by the time the agent can reach the club with follow-up demonstrations. The consolidation of the county clubs

makes up the State organization, which meets once a year during the short course at Prairie View, the negro State college. Financing the club girls' State contest was a problem until the State organization was perfected three years ago. This organization helps to carry out extension programs and to obtain prizes for stimulating interest in club work. Funds were raised through supervised entertainments given by local clubs. Each club pays \$2 to the State organization, which is used for prizes for the successful contestants from the 18 counties in which there are negro home demonstration agents.

COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

In Warren County, Ky., an organization known as the county agricultural club is affiliated with the Warren County strawberry growers' association through which it markets berries and purchases farm supplies.

On the suggestion of the agricultural agent, the county board of commissioners of Baldwin County, Ga., where demonstration work was started in January, 1926, appointed a board composed of men representing all sections of the county to work with the agent in making and carrying out an agricultural program based on the needs of the county.

The advisory board of Amherst County, Va., makes it possible to retain an extension agent in the county by contributing an amount equal to the amount subscribed by the board of supervisors. In Louisa County, Va., the advisory board pays the whole amount required to keep the agent.

In Mississippi, 10 of the 16 counties where extension work is carried on have county councils which meet at regular intervals from three to six times a year. Some of these councils have carried out successfully projects such as milk supply for undernourished children, community clean-up campaigns, and rat eradication.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Aside from the important questions of production, community clubs are successful agencies for helping to raise the farmers' standards of living and for stimulating the social side of farm life. As a result of a food campaign in Reives community, Richland County, S. C., 10 farmers raised enough meat and corn to serve them a whole year. They bought cooperatively one carload of 8-3-3 and 8-4-4 fertilizer and one car of nitrate of soda.

Robeson County, N. C., put on a garden campaign. Each contestant in Long Branch community paid \$1 to enter, and the money was used in awarding prizes to winning members after the gardens were judged in June. In Holly Bush community, Surry County, Va., 11 farmers grew year-round gardens as a result of the advice of the local agent.

FARMERS' CONFERENCES AND INSTITUTES

The State and county farmers' conferences serve as yearly clearing houses for the farmer's suggestions and achievements. It is to these meetings that he brings reports of the successes or failures of his community or questions he wishes to have solved, and he receives expert advice from specialists and others interested in his problems.

Demonstrations in food preservation, health practices, food preparation, clothing, and other projects of interest to the farm women are given.

The third annual institute for negro farmers of west Tennessee was held at the West Tennessee Experiment Station on July 23. The program was arranged to include an inspection of the station projects, when the value of lime and legumes was emphasized. The attendance increased from 75 in 1924 to about 700 in 1926.

Hampton Institute, Va., continued to foster extension work, not only through members of the staff who are sent out into the various States but also through the annual farmers' conference. The program of this conference has always been based on the extension program of work, and everything done at the conference has been planned to promote what negro farm and home demonstration agents are doing. The following subjects of interest were discussed at the conference held in July: A profitable farm poultry flock, value of a purebred bull, how to reduce sickness, use of the kerosene brooder, ornamental planting, soil improvement, and water supply and home-lighting plant. The distinctive feature of the conference was the large attendance of representatives from county and community organizations.

The Petersburg farmers' conference was held at State College, Petersburg, Va., in May. The extension forces of the State joined hands with the college in giving service to the farmers in attendance. County, State, and Federal officials were represented at both of the above conferences.

AGENTS' CONFERENCES

Farm and home agents are brought together at least once a year in most States for the purpose of studying better ways and means of conducting extension work. Specialists from the State and Federal offices demonstrate new methods which the agents could learn in no other way.

In North Carolina two agents' conferences have been held annually. The experiment stations have also been visited annually for the purpose of studying their methods of finding practical solutions for crop problems which arise in each of the typical regions of the State.

In Alabama sectional meetings have been held three times a year for the training of negro county agents along the lines of their programmed work. This year the home agents received special help in clothing work.

The Virginia annual farm and home agents' meeting was held at Hampton Institute, Va., in November. Twenty-six farm and home agents and three district agents were present. In addition to talks and demonstrations by representatives of the Federal and State extension services, the Hampton Institute staff and negro extension agents conducted demonstrations in soil improvement, terracing, tours, and 4-H club work.

During the conference of negro home agents in Texas special training in systematizing the work of the agent was given. Each agent gave a demonstration in which the other agents present acted as her club members. The work was discussed and criticized or commended by those present. It is believed that this method will insure greater uniformity throughout the State. Methods of approach may differ, but the facts in the demonstration remain the same.

LOCAL LEADERS

Voluntary local leaders play a large part in the effectiveness of the extension program. They have learned to appreciate the value of extension work and their responsibility for teaching better practices. They make up the greater portion of the advisory boards, form committees that help work out the county programs, raise funds for local aid, and assist the agent in carrying on the extension work in their respective counties.

R. B. Young, of Diamond Grove community, Greensville County, Va., has been a local leader in the hay project. He has presented the subject of hay production with such effect that, he asserts, farmers in his community have adopted the practice of producing their own hay supply.

Will Brown, who was chosen leader of Hurts community, Madison County, Tenn., undertook the task of demonstrating whether he could farm 56 acres profitably during the entire year. His crops consisted of strawberries, watermelons, cotton, and sweet potatoes. His profit¹¹ amounted to \$1,930, although he made nothing out of cotton.

FAIRS AND EXHIBITS

In addition to the benefits derived from the competitive exhibition of products, negro extension agents have also been trying to make fairs educational, mainly by setting up attractive exhibits that tell definite stories. In 1926, 13 counties in Texas held fairs for negroes. The counties holding fairs received support from the chambers of commerce and from other business interests. At Dallas prizes valued at \$150 were won by negroes exhibiting at the State fair.

In Virginia the State fair management (white) furnished buildings for housing exhibits of negro women and club boys and girls and offered prizes for their exhibits. The exhibits emphasized corn, beans, potatoes, and peanuts for boys, and clothing, room improvement, rug making, canning, and baking for women and girls. This fair association has given \$400 in prizes each year. The entire exhibit has also been shown annually at the Tidewater fair (colored) held at Suffolk two weeks later, and here the association has been giving \$150 in prizes.

The annual bicounty agricultural exhibition for Somerset and Wicomico Counties was held at Princess Anne, Md., in November. The judges, exhibitors, and visitors considered the exhibits from farms, gardens, schools, and homes the best ever shown. The exhibit was visited by more than 1,000 persons, including representative members of banking institutions, merchants, and citizens of Somerset and Wicomico Counties. Four hundred prizes were awarded.

TOURS

During the month of August a farmers' tour was conducted in Orangeburg County, S. C. Forty-two farmers and business men interested in demonstration work took part in the tour. The first stop was made at Rowesville to see a demonstration in cotton on the

¹¹The profit given here and elsewhere in this report is usually the difference between the receipts of the sale and the direct cost of production, including labor, seed, and fertilizers incident to crops, and feeds and labor incident to livestock. It does not represent true net profit, inasmuch as interest on capital invested, insurance, depreciation, repairs, taxes, and other overhead expenses are not included.

farm of J. H. Roades. At Bowman a modern home on the farm of George Oliver and a livestock demonstration on the farm of Tom Murray were visited. The farmers who made the trip expressed themselves as having been inspired to improve their homes by screening, painting, installing sanitary toilets, and improving the soil and livestock. About 400 farmers and their wives and children were benefited by this trip.

Prior to the tour held in Nansemond County, Va., in August, 21 homes had been scored on the following points: General appearance of farm, home conveniences, sanitation, crops, purebred stock, and home supply of food and feed, the total score being 100. Almost all homes and outbuildings were painted or whitewashed, and the water supply and sanitary conditions had been improved. (Fig. 28.)



FIG. 28.—A negro farm home which was improved and beautified as the result of the teaching of the negro extension agent

A. Lee, of Holy Neck district, from whose farm the tour started, put more individual effort into his demonstration than any other participant. He painted his house, whitewashed his outbuildings, rebuilt a part of his barn, reconstructed his well and put a house over it, put a force pump on the back porch, and built an addition to the barn for farm implements. J. S. Langston, of Whaleyville, with a high score of 80, won the silver cup. It was estimated that improvements valued at \$4,000 were made as a result of this tour.

ADULT FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK

SOILS

Soil improvement remained one of the foremost problems of the South and a great limiting factor in economic crop production. Soil

demonstration work was carried on, with varying degrees of success, in all of the States included in this report. The methods used in improving soils were the turning under of legumes, the application of lime, and the prevention of soil erosion by terracing.

In Amherst County, Va., a demonstrator of Stapleton increased the yield of corn from 15 to 40 bushels per acre by the use of lime, cowpeas, and manure. One of the important projects conducted by the South Carolina agents in 1926 was that of soil building. During 1926, 103 demonstrations were carried through to completion, involving 740 acres of legumes and cover crops. Barnyard manure, drainage, and terracing were used. W. M. Forster of Spartanburg County, planted 18 acres of cowpeas to be turned under and followed by wheat, and A. E. Henderson, of the same county, 32 acres of cowpeas followed by oats and wheat. Thirty farmers in Beaufort County planted velvet beans and cowpeas to be turned under, and Thomas Williams, of Richland County, planted velvet beans and corn, harvested the corn, and turned under the beans.

FARM CROPS

Despite the efforts of negro extension agents to influence farmers to raise their own food and feed and to follow the live-at-home program, too many farmers continued to put the major portion of their lands into money crops consisting mainly of cotton, tobacco, or peanuts. Consequently, such farmers bought home supplies such as corn, wheat, hay, and garden products at a loss, as cost records show that these crops can be grown at home more cheaply than they can be bought on the open market. The following are excerpts from extension reports which are typical of the results of the work of negro extension agents during the year.

Corn

In Calhoun, Lowndes County, Ala., each of seven farmers was induced to take 1 acre of corn as a demonstration. The men prepared, fertilized, and cultivated their land as directed by the agent, using 300 pounds of commercial fertilizer per acre. An average of about 58 bushels of corn per acre, or 407 bushels in all, was harvested from the 7 acres. Prior to this demonstration the yield on this land had been 20 bushels to the acre.

Wheat

In South Carolina 39 result demonstrations in the production of wheat were carried on during the year. Among these was the demonstration of Marshall Jones, of Cope. His demonstration of wheat followed corn and cowpeas. Fifteen loads of compost, valued at \$22, were broadcast over the land. On December 1 wheat was cross-drilled, 2 bushels, valued at \$3.50, being used. In March 175 pounds of soda, valued at \$3, was applied. He harvested 77 bushels of wheat from 2.9 acres at a cost of \$28.50, which gave him a profit of \$85.

Hay

The negro extension agent of Sussex County, Va., demonstrated to George Curley, a local farmer, by his own experience, supplemented with figures, that it is cheaper for the farmer to raise his own hay

supply than to buy it. At the time the price for hay was \$38 per ton. The agent's figures were based on his demonstration, and were as follows:

Cost of producing hay at home:

Plowing-----	\$3. 50
Seed-----	2. 00
Fertilizer-----	2. 50
Planting-----	. 50
Harvesting-----	2. 75
Total cost-----	11. 25
Prevailing price of hay per ton, May 1, 1926-----	\$38. 00
Less cost of production of 1 ton-----	11. 25
Loss to farmers who buy hay-----	26. 75

Sam Hoggart, of Cedar Grove community, Davidson County, Tenn., grew 8 tons of hay on 4 acres, using the Laredo soy bean planted in rows 3 feet apart and cultivated three times. One bushel of seed was used to plant the 4 acres. The hay was valued at \$25 per ton and was used for feeding milk cows. The cost of producing this crop was \$15 per acre.

Cotton

Ben Chaplin, of Beaufort County, S. C., carried a 5-acre demonstration on which he used 400 pounds of 8-3-3 home-mixed fertilizer per acre before planting cotton and 75 pounds of nitrate of soda after chopping. He used the Cleveland Big Boll variety and made a profit of \$249.42 on his demonstration.

Tobacco

B. W. Walker, of Brunswick County, Va., raised 3,260 pounds of tobacco on 4 acres by using 600 pounds of 3-3-3 fertilizer per acre and 3 loads of stable manure following soy beans. He received 18 cents per pound or a total of \$144 for his crop, produced at a cost of \$52, leaving a net profit of \$92.

Peanuts

In Surry County, Va., four demonstrations were carried out in peanut production to increase the yield economically. In March the soil was plowed 8 inches deep and harrowed three times before planting. Rows were laid off 2½ feet apart, and 200 pounds of fertilizer was used. Four gallons of Virginia Runner peanuts per acre were seeded after having been tested for germination. The peanuts were seeded on May 10 and cultivated six times flat. Just before the last cultivation 100 pounds of land plaster per acre was sowed on top of the vines to harden the nuts, and 2,136 pounds of peanuts were harvested from 33 acres, or an average of about 65 bushels per acre.

Orchards

In the Diamond Grove community, Greenville County, Va., R. B. Young demonstrated the value of spraying the home orchard. The work was started in February when a dormant spray consisting of lime-sulphur 1 to 8 was applied. The next spray consisting of

lime-sulphur 1 to 40, with 2 pounds of arsenate of lead in the mixture, was applied before the blossoms opened. A third and last spray, which consisted of the same mixture as the second spray, was applied when two-thirds of the petals had fallen. Demonstrator Young says that if he could have sold all of the apples produced he would have received about \$1,000 for the crop.

Marketing

In Dallas County, Ala., four carloads of turkeys, which brought \$11,000, were sold through cooperation with the farm bureau. From Macon County, turkeys and sirup that sold for \$712 were shipped, and from Bullock County, 1,932 turkeys were sold, which brought \$5,522. The farmers of Bullock County purchased 956 tons of fertilizer through the farm bureau at a saving of \$607. Sixty farmers of Colbert County bought through the farm bureau hay, fertilizer, corn, and spray materials valued at \$9,302, at a saving of \$1,232. In Lunenburg County, Va., three carloads of lime totaling 112 tons were purchased cooperatively, at a saving of \$167, and in Caroline County farmers bought seed, lime, and farm implements valued at \$1,050 at a saving of \$205.

Rural engineering

Kitt Jones, of Montgomery County, Tenn., constructed a drainage system which reclaimed 20 acres of bottom land which had given little or no yield in past years, because crops were drowned on it. The negro extension agent induced Demonstrator Jones to purchase a few hundred feet of tiling, to cut a ditch across the plot, and to lay the tile to carry out the water. The land was then broken with a tractor, put into good condition, and planted to corn. The result was that 4 of the 34 farmers who saw the demonstration while on tour asked for similar work on their farms.

In Greenville County, Va., 6,582 feet of terraces were laid off and constructed. T. Thornes, a terracing demonstrator of Diamond Grove community, showed a party of 30 farmers, who were on tour through the community, corn growing on a plot of 18 acres, two-thirds of which had formerly been ruined by sheet washing. Terracing had entirely reclaimed this land.

JUNIOR FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK

No phase of extension activities had a more far-reaching effect upon the improvement of agriculture than boys' and girls' 4-H club work. The spirit developed by club members and the voluntary local leaders trained to carry forward the movement to "make the best better" prove the statement.

GROUP ACTIVITIES

State and district short courses of junior club members were held in 8 of the 16 Southern States with programs covering several days. The short course brought together the outstanding club members who conducted demonstrations under the supervision of the extension service and gave them special group training in rural leadership in connection with their 4-H club activities.

The second annual 4-H farm and home-makers' State club camp held at Princess Anne Academy, Md., July 13 to 15, was most inspiring and instructive. The program consisted of setting-up exercises, group instruction in poultry, gardening, woodwork, canning, and bread work. The influence of the 4-H camp has been spreading rapidly into every community.

Willie Metcalf, of Coahoma County, Miss., was winner in the interstate contest in cotton production for 1925. He produced 3,100 pounds of seed cotton on 1 acre of land and won the free trip to the 4-H club conference at Tuskegee Institute in December. He exceeded his previous record in 1926 by growing 3,208 pounds of seed cotton on 1 acre, at a profit of \$126. As a result of his free trip to the 4-H club conference at Tuskegee in 1925 he has inspired other boys in the community where he lives. Among them was Booker T. Brown, of the same community, who joined the 4-H club in January, 1926, and followed the instructions of the local agent. He produced 3,044 pounds of seed cotton on 1 acre of land, at a profit of \$117. With his profit, Booker made it possible for his two sisters to return to high school, where they were third-year students. Had it not been for his cotton demonstration, which had been exempted from the general farm contract by agreement with the landlord, it would have been impossible for the girls to return to school.

In North Carolina, Willie Watkins was one of the 93 boys who were taught how to make an adjustable halter at the State short course. He borrowed from his grandfather a dollar with which he bought rope; he made it into halters and sold them to the neighboring farmers. Willie repaid his grandfather, invested the money made from the sale of halters in more rope, and made adjustable halters until every farmer in the community owned one. Other farmers saw these halters that would fit a colt, horse, or cow and asked questions about them. Willie Watkins had 18 farmers telling the story of the junior short course and of the extension service to people in communities which agents had not reached.

FARM CROPS

Negro boys' and girls' 4-H clubs have not been organized on a project basis, but members of one club in a community may conduct demonstrations of any crop or animal enterprise. Through junior demonstrations many of the better methods and cultural practices have found their way into the farming programs of adult farmers.

Corn

Through the agronomy department of the State agricultural college, the local negro extension agent of Alamance County, N. C., learned the variety of corn which gave the best yield in his territory. His aim was to get every farmer in the county to grow the variety of corn best suited to soil and climatic conditions. The plan was approved by the county advisory board. A seedsman who sold the preferred variety of seed corn agreed to supply to any club boy whom the agent should recommend seed for planting 1 acre, and to wait until the fall of the year for payment. As a result, 42 club boys planted as many acres. Eight men then followed the practice of these boys, and each planted an acre of the same variety. The result

was that 50 acres of Latham's double corn were planted in Alamance County. At measuring time, the new corn averaged 36 bushels per acre—14 bushels above the average for the county.

In Appomattox County, Va., Wesley Banks raised 80 bushels of corn on 1 acre, the highest yield among club members of the county. Wesley won the sixth prize at the Virginia State fair and first and sweepstakes prizes at the Tidewater fair. The impression made in his community by the demonstration was so great that Wesley sold seed corn to most of his club mates, and two of the adult farmers in the community ordered seed from him for the following year's crop. (Fig. 29.)



FIG. 29.—Negro extension agent demonstrating to club members the field selection of seed corn

Cotton

Wallace Muldrow, of Darlington County, S. C., made a yield of 1,400 pounds of seed cotton which brought \$89. The cost of producing the cotton was \$21, which left him a net profit of \$68 to finance the next year's demonstration.

Thirteen-year-old Ira Lewis, of Neshoba County, Miss., raised 2,325 pounds of seed cotton on 1 acre, at a profit of \$79. The cost of raising, picking, and ginning was \$41.

To encourage club work, one of the leading merchants of Troup County, Ga., advanced money to a number of boys for use in purchasing good seed and fertilizer, taking their personal notes for security. This merchant has never lost a dollar through this arrangement.

In Arkansas, 2,485 club members produced corn, cotton, potatoes, and peanuts, the market value of which was \$23,147. In the same State, 280 club members attended high school as a result of funds realized from 4-H club work.

LIVESTOCK

Purebred pigs

In January, 1924, 15 purebred Hampshire pigs were brought into Fruitland community, Md., for junior club work. The adult farmers of the neighborhood declared that the Hampshire was not adapted to their section. The club members, however, demonstrated successfully the value of this breed, and in 1926 it had a place on every farm of the neighborhood. These young club members established a pig center and raised enough pigs to supply their own needs and for sale.

Clifton Coleman, a club boy of Utteringtown community, Ky., raised a sow and 12 Duroc pigs. He constructed a shed for his sow, allowed her to graze on bluegrass and clover, and fed her on garbage from the kitchen, with a small amount of corn. He sold \$42 worth of pigs, which provided money for clothes and books which enabled him to enter school, and he has his sow for breeding purposes next year.

Pig fattening

Preston Davenport, of Albemarle County, Va., started in a fattening contest with a grade Duroc pig weighing 38 pounds. At the end of the contest, which lasted 240 days, his pig weighed 285 pounds, a gain of 247 pounds. This gain was due to feeding milk, allowing her to graze, and finishing on corn. He made a profit of \$16 on his demonstration.

Leo Perryman, aged 10, of Neshoba County, Miss., bought a purebred pig for \$11 in January, 1926. He fed and cared for this pig according to the agent's instructions, and in October, when dressed, it weighed 390 pounds. It was sold for \$70, which gave Leo a profit of \$50 after having deducted \$20, the cost of the pig and other expenses.

Standard-bred poultry

Fifteen Missouri club members hatched 400 chicks from 450 eggs set in their poultry demonstrations. The eggs were donated by the Mountain Grove Poultry Experiment Station. Of the chicks, 355 were raised to maturity, 125 cockerels were sold for \$1 each, 15 cockerels were exchanged as breeders among club members, and 195 pullets were kept for the second-year demonstrations. This demonstration introduced standard-bred poultry on 15 farms for the first time.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

Home demonstration work among negro women and girls made slow but steady progress. In many counties having no home demonstration agent, extension activities in such projects as poultry, gardening, kitchen improvement, home beautification, and sanitation were carried on by the county agricultural agents. Some service was also given by the negro supervising agents in counties having neither a county agricultural nor a home demonstration agent.

FOOD PREPARATION

All agents gave some attention to food selection, meal planning, and serving. Demonstrations were given to teach the proper value and place in the diet of fruits, vegetables, milk, and meats. During an extension school which was being conducted in a dilapidated

schoolhouse at Wheetley, Ark., the home demonstration agent and 4-H clubs took over a shed room, cleaned it thoroughly, used it for a kitchen, and cooked a balanced dinner, which was served in the main schoolroom by club members dressed in white. Thus cleanliness, proper cooking, and serving reached the most remote section represented at the meeting.

Bessie Jones, of Pulaski County, Ark., a fourth-year club girl, won the county bread prize for four consecutive years. In 1926, she stood first in the county contest in the making of bread, rolls, biscuits, muffins, and cake. She entered the State contest and won the highest mark for the State.



FIG. 30.—Negro farm woman with fruit which she preserved according to the directions of the home demonstration agent

FOOD PRESERVATION

In Texas, each club woman was asked to budget her requirements for canned goods with a goal as follows. (Fig. 30.)

- 240 cans of vegetables.
- 240 cans of fruits, preserves, jellies, and jams.
- 12 quart jars of pickles.
- 12 pints of catsup.
- 12 pints of Dixie relish, chow chow, or other relish.

The goal was presented with the explanation that the number of jars chosen for vegetables and fruits is based on the fact that during about 8 months or 240 days it is difficult to procure fresh fruits and vegetables for the diet. The number of jars of pickles, catsup, and relish provides one jar of each for every month in the year.

As many sweet potatoes were canned in Mississippi in 1926 as were canned during eight previous years. Seven products from wild plums and four from cabbage were preserved, and 42 varieties of

fruit juices from wild fruits of the State were made. In Arkansas, club members canned 60 beeves, worth \$2,652, at a cost of \$1,164, leaving a net profit of \$1,488. Club members also canned 17,000 quarts of other meats such as sausage, spareribs, chickens, quail, and rabbits.

NUTRITION

The need of a hot dish as a part of the school lunch has been recognized by negro extension agents, who attempted to meet this problem during the year. School lunches served contained such dishes as hot soups, hot cocoa, or vegetables, supplemented by wholesome sandwiches or milk. Club members supported this move by providing canned and fresh foods. The serving of hot school lunches furnished also splendid opportunity for teaching table manners. The Hanover County, Va., training school has been serving lunches for three years. In 1926, an average profit of \$5 per week was made, and the money was used to buy window shades for the school. Mississippi called special attention to demonstrations teaching the use of uncooked vegetables, such as cabbage for making sauerkraut and slaw.

CLOTHING

Women and girls have always given a great deal of thought to clothing and its construction and repair. Here, extension agents helped with advice for the selection of proper materials and for proper construction. The making of gingham dresses was featured in practically every State in 1926.

Mrs. Carrie Rucker of Bedford County, Va., said:

When I joined the club five years ago, I was ashamed to let the members know how little I knew about sewing. Now I can cut and make any garment. My sewing won first prize at the State and Tidewater fairs. Best of all, I have learned to make over garments for my five small children. I did not know that such useful garments as rompers, dresses, blouses, and pants could be made from discarded adult skirts and dresses until I joined the clothing club. I have earned \$19 sewing for other people this year.

Mississippi girls who were eligible to attend the Southern girls' meeting at Tuskegee were allowed to choose ginghams, thread, tape, and buttons for dresses during a trip to town. Each girl was equipped with shopping bag, purse, handkerchief, and \$1. The highest amount spent was 98 cents and the lowest, 68 cents. The winner, L. E. Whitfield, of Sunflower County, won the free trip to Tuskegee.

HOME MANAGEMENT

Mississippi club members improved 5,643 kitchens. Improvements consisted of remodeling old kitchens by putting in windows to take the place of board shutters; whitewashing within and without; screening windows and doors; covering tables with white oilcloth; painting tables, chairs, and other furniture; installing stoves where none had been; and covering floors with linoleum. A worn-out table and a set of chairs taken from an old corncrib were repaired and painted. These received first prize. One of the chairs was sent on the "Know Mississippi Better" train in August.

HOME FURNISHINGS

Negro extension work in house furnishing, home management, and beautification of the home does best among landowners. It is easier,

however, to get results in home furnishings, which are personal and easily moved. Club women did good work in the making of sheets, spreads, rugs, lamp shades, draperies, scarfs, and picture frames. Margaret Gardner, a club girl of Hanover County, Va., remodeled a dresser and two chairs, made draperies, and bed linens, bought shades and a table, and otherwise beautified her room. Velma Cross, a club girl of the same county, assisted her mother in papering the dining room. She painted the floor and varnished the furniture at a cost of \$2.75, or an estimated saving of about \$8.

RURAL ENGINEERING

"More convenient homes with sufficient sleeping rooms," has been a slogan of the home demonstration agents. Though the prices of cotton retarded the building program of Texas, 73 houses were built, 96 remodeled, 36 wells dug, and 74 chicken houses built.

Peyton Davis, of Bedford County, Va., said:

I am glad that there is such a thing as demonstration work and that an agent has been sent to our county. Since she came into our community every home has made some improvement. We have added to our home two rooms, two halls, a front porch, and a coat of paint. The agent helped us plan it and encouraged us, and now that the work is done we are proud of it. Five of my girls are club members, and because of help received from club work, they earned \$42 by sewing and used it to buy furnishings for the home.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

Negro extension agents everywhere cooperated with boards of health in seeing that farm families received the benefits of chest clinics, baby clinics, dental clinics, and other health work, including the annual clean-up movement. At a meeting of the Nansemond County, Va., advisory board, attention was called to the fact that sanitation must be emphasized in the program of work as a main factor in bringing about better health conditions in the county. In order to carry out the plan, six model toilets were constructed in four organized communities. As a result, 11 new privies were built and 5 old ones were made sanitary. Maryland club girls coordinated their clothing work with health activities and emphasized cleanliness of the body, including the hair, the use of deodorants, and the correct use of cosmetics.

HOME BEAUTIFICATION

An important feature of the year's work was the improvement and beautification of negro farm homes. Houses and fences were painted, and lawns, trees, flowers, and shrubs were planted around the houses at the suggestion and with the advice of negro extension agents. Extension work in home beautification, both inside and out, culminated in raising the standards of living conditions in many farm homes.

Virginia agents taught club members to use native shrubs in making plantings rather than to send to nurseries for stock. The Halifax, Va., agent had such a demonstration put on by a worker from Hampton Institute at the county training school in September. All shrubbery used was selected from near-by woods. In Mississippi the homes of whole communities were whitewashed. In one community 87 homes were transformed into attractive dwellings with the aid of whitewash.

STATISTICS

[Funds for extension work are appropriated for fiscal years ending June 30, whereas extension agents are required to prepare their reports for calendar years. For this reason the statements of funds expended are for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, and the statistics of results of work done are for the calendar year ended December 31, 1926]

TABLE 9.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1926*

Item	Reports by county agricul- tural agents		Reports by home demon- stration agents		Reports by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Num- ber	Agents report- ing	Number
Communities in counties.....	2, 251	46, 964	977	28, 247	132	7, 469	3, 360	82, 680
Communities with extension program.....	2, 146	31, 422	945	17, 901	131	4, 728	3, 222	54, 051
Voluntary local leaders:								
Adult.....	2, 106	123, 069	879	49, 166	33	887	3, 018	173, 122
Junior.....	1, 908	28, 426	811	14, 253	146	6, 220	2, 865	48, 899
Adult clubs.....	1, 418	20, 003	934	14, 800	16	318	2, 368	35, 121
Membership in adult clubs.....	1, 179	481, 187	941	285, 221	13	3, 841	2, 133	770, 249
Junior clubs.....	1, 975	20, 749	893	12, 487	148	7, 998	3, 016	41, 234
Enrollment—								
Boys.....	1, 969	177, 121	235	12, 465	153	44, 492	2, 357	234, 078
Girls.....	1, 508	106, 412	902	188, 595	154	57, 071	2, 564	352, 078
Completions—								
Boys.....	1, 822	107, 852	181	5, 597	149	31, 753	2, 152	145, 202
Girls.....	1, 375	68, 998	815	110, 784	149	43, 321	2, 339	223, 103
Number of junior judging teams trained.....	1, 137	3, 524	305	1, 758	110	1, 123	1, 552	6, 405
Number of junior demonstra- tion teams trained.....	1, 056	7, 083	531	4, 934	108	1, 491	1, 695	13, 508
Farm visits made.....	2, 271	1, 310, 869	179	25, 675	120	51, 915	2, 570	1, 388, 459
Number of farms visited.....	2, 224	667, 437	169	15, 286	116	26, 056	2, 509	708, 779
Home visits made.....	972	123, 338	982	243, 308	96	21, 078	2, 050	387, 724
Number of homes visited.....	946	77, 688	954	142, 605	91	12, 853	1, 991	233, 145
Office calls.....	2, 273	2, 905, 857	971	403, 431	123	30, 954	3, 367	3, 340, 242
Telephone calls.....	2, 132	1, 885, 621	926	406, 683	116	40, 982	3, 174	2, 333, 286
Percentage of time in field.....		67		68		60		67
Percentage of time in office.....		33		32		40		33
Individual letters written.....	2, 263	3, 098, 441	973	787, 073	125	129, 612	3, 361	4, 015, 126
Leader-training meetings held.....	1, 413	16, 494	674	11, 778	108	837	2, 195	29, 109
Attendance.....	1, 390	165, 492	669	139, 091	108	9, 468	2, 167	314, 051
Method and result demonstra- tions:								
Meetings held.....	2, 093	200, 763	914	171, 754	116	14, 534	3, 123	387, 051
Attendance.....	2, 111	3, 838, 719	905	2, 640, 513	116	257, 672	3, 132	6, 736, 904
Junior club encampments held.....	1, 094	1, 897	461	613	105	206	1, 660	2, 716
Total attendance.....	1, 054	117, 276	461	72, 529	104	21, 220	1, 619	211, 025
Total number of all meetings held.....		351, 151		218, 933		29, 713		599, 797
Total attendance.....		13, 736, 896		5, 194, 909		803, 811		19, 735, 616
Meetings in which lantern slides were shown.....	694	5, 349	230	1, 936	52	589	976	7, 874
Meetings in which motion pic- tures were shown.....	1, 242	20, 872	315	2, 407	70	793	1, 627	24, 072
Soils:								
Adult result demonstrations	1, 566	47, 239			2	469	1, 568	47, 708
Farms on which advice as to use of commercial fer- tilizer was followed.....	1, 558	154, 810			3	440	1, 561	155, 250
Farms on which lime or limestone was used as advised.....	1, 256	43, 871			2	37	1, 258	43, 908
Farms on which better care of farm manure was taken.....	1, 080	43, 996			2	218	1, 082	44, 214
Farms on which green-ma- nure crops were plowed under.....	1, 196	36, 977			2	18	1, 198	36, 995
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 925	256, 584			4	1, 004	1, 929	257, 588
Corn:								
Adult result demonstrations	1, 311	17, 002			2	23	1, 313	17, 025
Junior ² demonstrations.....	1, 028	19, 937			70	1, 245	1, 098	21, 182
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	1, 355	59, 239			26	250	1, 381	59, 489

¹ Includes reports on a small amount of club work in counties without extension agents, reported by State club leaders.

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 9.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1926—Con.*

Item	Reports by county agricul- tural agents		Reports by home demon- stration agents		Reports by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Num- ber	Agents report- ing	Number
Corn—Continued.								
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.....	1, 200	50, 437	-----	-----	28	202	1, 228	50, 639
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 677	124, 926	-----	-----	33	466	1, 710	125, 392
Wheat:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	668	7, 982	-----	-----	1	6	669	7, 988
Junior ² demonstrations.....	59	344	-----	-----	3	7	62	351
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	756	13, 845	-----	-----	2	5	758	13, 850
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.....	242	2, 430	-----	-----	1	2	243	2, 432
Farms on which seed was treated for smut.....	724	38, 638	-----	-----	1	2	725	38, 640
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 077	57, 397	-----	-----	3	12	1, 080	57, 409
Oats:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	734	5, 774	-----	-----	2	8	736	5, 782
Junior ² demonstrations.....	57	284	-----	-----			57	284
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	785	17, 280	-----	-----			785	17, 280
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.....	242	1, 931	-----	-----			242	1, 931
Farms on which seed was treated for smut.....	591	14, 502	-----	-----	1	8	592	14, 510
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 109	40, 728	-----	-----	3	16	1, 112	40, 744
Rye:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	253	2, 717	-----	-----			253	2, 717
Junior ² demonstrations.....	8	47	-----	-----			8	47
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	267	4, 815	-----	-----			267	4, 815
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.....	58	462	-----	-----			58	462
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	360	8, 304	-----	-----			360	8, 304
Barley:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	312	1, 860	-----	-----			312	1, 860
Junior ² demonstrations.....	22	48	-----	-----	1	2	23	50
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	369	4, 613	-----	-----			369	4, 613
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.....	116	706	-----	-----			116	706
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	468	8, 010	-----	-----			468	8, 010
Other cereals:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	253	3, 215	-----	-----			253	3, 215
Junior ² demonstrations.....	124	2, 070	-----	-----	4	123	128	2, 193
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	245	8, 895	-----	-----	2	4	247	8, 899
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.....	139	2, 822	-----	-----	1	1	140	2, 823
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	361	21, 752	-----	-----	2	10	363	21, 762
Alfalfa:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	1, 048	15, 723	-----	-----	3	9	1, 051	15, 732
Junior ² demonstrations.....	32	338	-----	-----	7	38	39	376
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	954	29, 359	-----	-----	3	45	957	29, 404
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.....	130	2, 256	-----	-----	1	15	131	2, 271
Farms on which seed was inoculated.....	1, 019	30, 173	-----	-----	3	57	1, 022	30, 230
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 410	57, 638	-----	-----	5	65	1, 415	57, 703

^{1 2} See footnotes on p. 84.

TABLE 9.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1926—Con.*

Item	Reports by county agricul- tural agents		Reports by home demon- stration agents		Reports by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Num- ber	Agents report- ing	Number
Soy beans:								
Adult result demonstrations	949	13, 540			1	2	950	13, 542
Junior ² demonstrations	115	937			2	6	117	943
Farms on which improved seed was planted	773	22, 545			1	5	774	22, 550
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	301	3, 878			1	2	302	3, 880
Farms on which seed was inoculated	722	19, 207			1	4	723	19, 211
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	1, 205	58, 857			2	7	1, 207	58, 864
Sweet clover:								
Adult result demonstrations	828	8, 181			1	8	829	8, 189
Junior ² demonstrations	16	83					16	83
Farms on which improved seed was planted	585	15, 352			1	34	586	15, 386
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	123	1, 238					123	1, 238
Farms on which seed was inoculated	759	15, 714			2	16	761	15, 730
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	1, 198	35, 556			3	246	1, 201	35, 802
Crimson clover:								
Adult result demonstrations	163	947					163	947
Junior ² demonstrations	2	7					2	7
Farms on which improved seed was planted	100	716					100	716
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	30	113					30	113
Farms on which seed was inoculated	123	827					123	827
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	229	2, 210					229	2, 210
Clover (red, alsike, white):								
Adult result demonstrations	282	2, 505					282	2, 505
Junior ² demonstrations	1	1					1	1
Farms on which improved seed was planted	231	4, 797					231	4, 797
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	43	242					43	242
Farms on which seed was inoculated	185	1, 743					185	1, 743
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	434	9, 052					434	9, 052
Cowpeas:								
Adult result demonstrations	461	4, 996					461	4, 996
Junior ² demonstrations	63	832			1	1	64	833
Farms on which improved seed was planted	243	2, 881					243	2, 881
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	147	1, 475					147	1, 475
Farms on which seed was inoculated	119	689					119	689
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	523	13, 138					523	13, 138
Velvet beans:								
Adult result demonstrations	192	1, 833					192	1, 833
Junior ² demonstrations	15	262			1	6	16	268
Farms on which improved seed was planted	109	951			1	2	110	953
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	61	404					61	404
Farms on which seed was inoculated	25	87					25	87
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	228	3, 976			1	2	229	3, 978

¹² See footnotes on p. 84.

TABLE 9.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1926—Con.*

Item	Reports by county agricul- tural agents		Reports by home demon- stration agents		Reports by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Num- ber	Agents report- ing	Number
Field beans:								
Adult result demonstrations	128	872					128	872
Junior ² demonstrations	21	162			14	118	35	280
Farms on which improved seed was planted	84	2, 336			3	16	87	2, 352
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	53	572			3	14	56	586
Farms on which seed was inoculated	29	364			2	2	31	366
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	154	4, 397			5	21	159	4, 418
Peanuts:								
Adult result demonstrations	237	1, 858					237	1, 858
Junior ² demonstrations	228	1, 796			2	107	230	1, 903
Farms on which improved seed was planted	140	1, 447					140	1, 447
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	120	1, 015			1	10	121	1, 025
Farms on which seed was inoculated	15	89					15	89
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	291	5, 002			1	15	292	5, 017
Lespedeza:								
Adult result demonstrations	330	2, 592					330	2, 592
Junior ² demonstrations	1	2					1	2
Farms on which improved seed was planted	172	2, 288					172	2, 288
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	56	655					56	655
Farms on which seed was inoculated	36	199					36	199
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	353	8, 777					353	8, 777
Pastures:								
Adult result demonstrations	672	6, 924					672	6, 924
Junior ² demonstrations	3	70					3	70
Farms on which improved seed was planted	279	3, 029					279	3, 029
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	30	150					30	150
Farms on which seed was inoculated	92	633					92	633
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	775	12, 701					775	12, 701
Other legumes and forage crops:								
Adult result demonstrations	343	4, 526					343	4, 526
Junior ² demonstrations	24	222					24	222
Farms on which improved seed was planted	200	3, 318					200	3, 318
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	65	696					65	696
Farms on which seed was inoculated	178	3, 935					178	3, 935
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	430	13, 627					430	13, 627
Potatoes:								
Adult result demonstrations	856	8, 602			2	6	858	8, 608
Junior ² demonstrations	456	5, 701			83	3, 322	539	9, 023
Farms on which improved seed was planted	876	25, 132			44	814	920	25, 946
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	508	6, 440			33	404	541	6, 844
Farms on which seed was treated for disease	850	13, 527			35	379	885	13, 906
Farms on which spraying or dusting for disease or in- sect pests was practiced	729	16, 062			29	460	758	16, 522
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	1, 221	51, 469			47	971	1, 268	52, 440

^{1 2} See footnotes on p. 84.

TABLE 9.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1926—Con.*

Item	Reports by county agricul- tural agents		Reports by home demon- stration agents		Reports by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Num- ber	Agents report- ing	Number
Sweet potatoes:								
Adult result demonstrations	468	4, 901					468	4, 901
Junior ² demonstrations	269	2, 130			10	203	279	2, 333
Farms on which improved seed was planted	327	7, 256			1	3	328	7, 259
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	290	4, 019			2	17	292	4, 036
Farms on which seed was treated for disease	300	5, 004			2	15	302	5, 019
Farms on which spraying for disease or insect pests was practiced	73	1, 870					73	1, 70
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	549	15, 795			3	21	552	15, 816
Cotton:								
Adult result demonstrations	721	16, 976					721	16, 976
Junior ² demonstrations	593	17, 648			4	206	597	17, 854
Farms on which improved seed was planted	562	29, 548			1	2	563	29, 550
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	327	7, 881			1	1	328	7, 882
Farms on which seed was treated for disease	39	486					39	486
Farms on which spraying or dusting for disease or in- sect pests was practiced	422	22, 201					422	22, 201
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	747	88, 302			1	3	748	88, 305
Tobacco:								
Adult result demonstrations	158	2, 245					158	2, 245
Junior ² demonstrations	81	805			1	18	82	823
Farms on which improved seed was planted	88	2, 913					88	2, 913
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	51	725					51	725
Farms on which seed was treated for disease	79	4, 011					79	4, 011
Farms on which spraying or dusting for disease or in- sect pests was practiced	97	3, 650					97	3, 650
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	214	12, 836					214	12, 836
Other miscellaneous crops:								
Adult result demonstrations	157	1, 448					157	1, 448
Junior ² demonstrations	51	362			5	63	56	425
Farms on which improved seed was planted	69	3, 748			2	9	71	3, 757
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	30	763			1	1	31	764
Farms on which seed was treated for disease	35	490					35	490
Farms on which spraying or dusting for disease or in- sect pests was practiced	59	2, 166			1	3	60	2, 169
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	220	10, 206			3	36	223	10, 242
Tree fruits:								
Adult result demonstrations	1, 182	14, 179					1, 182	14, 179
Junior ² demonstrations	92	1, 142			15	157	107	1, 299
Farms on which improved stock or seed was planted	709	14, 288			4	12	713	14, 300
Farms on which better pruning methods were adopted	1, 216	26, 401			2	21	1, 218	26, 422
Farms on which spraying or other treatment for disease or insect pests was prac- ticed	1, 286	26, 725			3	13	1, 289	26, 738
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	1, 600	73, 969			9	61	1, 609	74, 030

^{1 2} See footnotes on p. 84.

TABLE 9.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1926—Con.*

Item	Reports by county agricul- tural agents		Reports by home demon- stration agents		Reports by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Num- ber	Agents report- ing	Number
Bush and small fruits:								
Adult result demonstrations	333	1, 862					333	1, 862
Junior ² demonstrations	37	345			7	105	44	450
Farms on which improved stock or seed was planted	310	4, 328			3	10	313	4, 338
Farms on which better pruning methods were adopted	270	2, 229					270	2, 229
Farms on which spraying or other treatment for disease or insect pests was practiced	294	3, 064			1	32	295	3, 096
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	578	9, 698			4	45	582	9, 743
Grapes:								
Adult result demonstrations	400	1, 864					400	1, 864
Junior ² demonstrations	10	67			3	50	13	117
Farms on which improved stock or seed was planted	259	1, 917					259	1, 917
Farms on which better pruning methods were adopted	465	4, 673					465	4, 673
Farms on which spraying or other treatment for disease or insect pests was practiced	389	3, 534			1	8	390	3, 542
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	695	9, 921			1	24	696	9, 945
Market gardening:								
Adult result demonstrations	451	6, 364					451	6, 364
Junior ² demonstrations	120	1, 977			11	168	131	2, 145
Farms on which improved stock or seed was planted	294	8, 553			4	39	298	8, 592
Farms on which better pruning methods were adopted	57	1, 039					57	1, 039
Farms on which spraying or other treatment for disease or insect pests was practiced	350	7, 763			2	18	352	7, 781
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	606	20, 798			6	62	612	20, 860
Home gardening:								
Adult result demonstrations	336	7, 204	387	32, 591	1	90	724	39, 885
Junior ² demonstrations	187	6, 017	451	36, 942	100	9, 863	738	52, 822
Farms on which improved stock or seed was planted	200	5, 272			13	2, 709	213	7, 981
Farms on which better pruning methods were adopted	37	578					37	578
Farms on which spraying or other treatment for disease or insect pests was practiced	334	11, 070	415	18, 507	21	882	770	30, 459
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	583	26, 878	594	88, 862	37	3, 777	1, 214	119, 517
Beautifying home grounds:								
Adult result demonstrations	389	2, 558	331	13, 614	2	38	722	16, 210
Junior ² demonstrations	46	1, 044	281	22, 996	13	621	340	24, 661
Farms on which improved stock or seed was planted	187	2, 644			6	116	193	2, 760
Farms on which better pruning methods were adopted	96	739			3	13	99	752
Farms on which spraying or other treatment for disease or insect pests was practiced	123	1, 165			4	50	127	1, 215
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	541	10, 045	532	49, 524	11	343	1, 084	59, 912

^{1 2} See footnotes on p. 84.

TABLE 9.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1926—Con.*

Item	Reports by county agricul- tural agents		Reports by home demon- stration agents		Reports by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Num- ber	Agents report- ing	Number
Forestry:								
Adult result demonstrations	384	2, 284			1	2	385	2, 286
Junior ² demonstrations	21	436			27	294	48	730
Forest or wood-lot plantings made	255	3, 651			19	221	274	3, 872
Farms on which assistance in wood-lot management was given	387	3, 358			10	54	397	3, 412
Farms on which windbreaks were planted	145	1, 675			3	4	148	1, 679
Farms on which control of white-pine blister rust was attempted	27	566			4	19	31	585
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	558	9, 972			18	102	576	10, 074
Rodents and other animal pests:								
Adult result demonstrations	362	8, 372			1	17	363	8, 389
Farms on which control measures were adopted	730	102, 400			3	32	733	102, 432
Grasshoppers and other insect pests:								
Adult result demonstrations	414	9, 077			1	3	415	9, 080
Farms on which control measures were adopted	593	162, 820			1	3	594	162, 823
Dairy cattle:								
Adult result demonstrations	841	10, 812	180	6, 979	1	6	1, 022	17, 797
Junior ² demonstrations	842	11, 686	152	2, 748	115	4, 660	1, 109	19, 094
Farms on which assistance in obtaining purebred sires was given	1, 474	11, 598			38	168	1, 512	11, 766
Farms on which assistance in obtaining high-grade or purebred females was given	1, 299	15, 633			65	559	1, 364	16, 192
Farms on which herds were culled	709	11, 275			16	96	725	11, 371
Bull associations organized during year	155	385			1	1	156	386
Members in bull associations	152	3, 401			1	6	153	3, 407
Breed associations organized during year	134	211			1	1	135	212
Members in breed associations	135	4, 322			1	22	136	4, 344
Cow-testing associations organized or reorganized during year	625	926			4	6	629	932
Members in cow-testing associations	637	23, 921			3	94	640	24, 015
Other farms on which cows were tested for production	708	20, 434			7	71	715	20, 505
Cows under test by such associations and individual farms	888	375, 788			9	1, 390	897	377, 178
Farms on which improved practices in the sanitary production and care of milk were adopted	1, 022	43, 545	289	15, 790	10	124	1, 321	59, 459
Farms on which better-balanced rations were fed	1, 409	39, 609	216	6, 663	19	306	1, 644	46, 578
Farms on which insect pests were controlled	364	8, 171			5	20	369	8, 191
Farmers directly influenced to have animals tested for tuberculosis	1, 032	276, 862			15	465	1, 047	277, 327
Farmers directly influenced to vaccinate animals for blackleg	327	3, 778					327	3, 778
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted	1, 911	392, 806	315	23, 931	67	1, 608	2, 293	418, 345
Beef cattle:								
Adult result demonstrations	356	1, 914			1	10	357	1, 924
Junior ² demonstrations	474	6, 284			39	782	513	7, 066
Farms on which assistance in obtaining purebred sires was given	666	4, 095					666	4, 095

^{1 2} See footnotes on p. 84.

TABLE 9.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1926—Con.*

Item	Reports by county agricul- tural agents		Reports by home demon- stration agents		Reports by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Num- ber	Agents report- ing	Number
Beef cattle—Continued.								
Farms on which assistance in obtaining high-grade or purebred females was given.....	347	2, 016	-----	-----	3	6	350	2, 022
Farms on which herds were culled.....	112	868	-----	-----	-----	-----	112	868
Bull associations organized during year.....	17	21	-----	-----	-----	-----	17	21
Members in bull associations	17	259	-----	-----	-----	-----	17	259
Breed associations organized during year.....	17	23	-----	-----	-----	-----	17	23
Members in breed associa- tions.....	17	337	-----	-----	-----	-----	17	337
Farms on which better-bal- anced rations were fed.....	410	4, 878	-----	-----	5	20	415	4, 898
Farms on which insect pests were controlled.....	107	1, 582	-----	-----	2	2	109	1, 584
Farmers directly influenced to have animals tested for tuberculosis.....	202	41, 786	-----	-----	1	4	203	41, 790
Farmers directly influenced to vaccinate for blackleg..	358	9, 103	-----	-----	-----	-----	358	9, 103
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	948	61, 836	-----	-----	18	95	966	61, 931
Swine:								
Adult result demonstrations..	925	10, 328	-----	-----	1	1	926	10, 329
Junior ² demonstrations.....	1, 250	21, 486	-----	-----	108	2, 582	1, 358	24, 068
Farms on which assistance in obtaining purebred sires was given.....	1, 296	11, 013	-----	-----	26	106	1, 322	11, 119
Farms on which assistance in obtaining high-grade or purebred females was given.....	1, 010	12, 263	-----	-----	43	361	1, 053	12, 624
Farms on which herds were culled.....	212	1, 885	-----	-----	3	17	215	1, 902
Boar associations organized during year.....	54	129	-----	-----	1	3	55	132
Members in boar associa- tions.....	46	1, 250	-----	-----	1	35	47	1, 285
Breed associations organized during year.....	42	96	-----	-----	1	1	43	97
Members in breed associa- tions.....	42	1, 473	-----	-----	1	12	43	1, 485
Farms on which better-bal- anced rations were fed.....	792	19, 161	-----	-----	15	275	807	19, 436
Farms on which insect pests were controlled.....	477	9, 970	-----	-----	6	44	483	10, 014
Farmers directly influenced to have animals tested for tuberculosis.....	26	318	-----	-----	-----	-----	26	318
Farmers directly influenced to vaccinate for cholera.....	930	47, 226	-----	-----	9	79	939	47, 305
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 619	87, 434	-----	-----	53	902	1, 672	88, 336
Sheep:								
Adult result demonstrations..	409	3, 892	-----	-----	1	3	410	3, 895
Junior ² demonstrations.....	379	3, 356	-----	-----	66	1, 017	445	4, 373
Farms on which assistance in obtaining purebred sires was given.....	763	4, 909	-----	-----	12	86	775	4, 995
Farms on which assistance in obtaining highgrade or purebred females was given.....	519	3, 877	-----	-----	25	108	544	3, 985
Farms on which flocks were culled.....	235	2, 248	-----	-----	3	8	238	2, 256
Ram associations organized during year.....	22	45	-----	-----	2	2	24	47
Members in ram associations	22	726	-----	-----	2	10	24	736
Breed associations organized during year.....	27	29	-----	-----	-----	-----	27	29

^{1 2} See footnotes on p. 84.

TABLE 9.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1926—Con.*

Item	Reports by county agricul- tural agents		Reports by home demon- stration agents		Reports by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Num- ber	Agents report- ing	Number
Sheep—Continued.								
Members in breed associa- tions.....	27	746					27	746
Farms on which better-bal- anced rations were fed.....	388	4, 878			5	40	393	4, 918
Farms on which insect pests were controlled.....	317	4, 237			2	8	319	4, 245
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	955	19, 011			29	255	984	19, 266
Poultry:								
Adult result demonstrations..	1, 316	22, 874	360	20, 818	2	67	1, 678	43, 759
Junior ² demonstrations.....	949	26, 910	418	18, 688	126	7, 132	1, 493	52, 730
Farms on which assistance in obtaining purebred cockerels was given.....	1, 234	25, 002	415	8, 704	30	323	1, 679	34, 029
Farms on which assistance in obtaining high-grade or purebred females was given.....	935	24, 292			34	642	969	24, 934
Farms on which flocks were culled.....	1, 742	64, 704	489	21, 270	34	606	2, 265	86, 580
Breed associations organized during year.....	128	216					128	216
Members in breed associa- tions.....	131	6, 029					131	6, 029
Farms on which better-bal- anced rations were fed.....	1, 171	64, 100	463	21, 367	25	845	1, 659	86, 312
Farms on which insect pests were controlled.....	1, 005	34, 927	411	15, 258	12	370	1, 428	50, 555
Farmers directly influenced to have animals tested for tuberculosis.....	122	5, 250			1	1	123	5, 251
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 938	161, 544	543	63, 063	56	2, 745	2, 537	227, 352
Other livestock:								
Adult result demonstrations..	23	227					23	227
Junior ² demonstrations.....	57	1, 093			22	809	79	1, 902
Farms on which assistance in obtaining purebred sires was given.....	30	154			4	15	34	169
Farms on which assistance in obtaining high-grade or purebred females was given.....	18	90			4	25	22	115
Farms on which herds were culled.....	5	34			3	16	8	50
Associations organized dur- ing year.....	12	24					12	24
Members in these organiza- tions.....	10	295					10	295
Breed associations organized during year.....	7	15					7	15
Members in breed associa- tions.....	7	428					7	428
Farms on which better-bal- anced rations were fed.....	18	178					18	178
Farms on which insect pests were controlled.....	16	215					16	215
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	94	1, 962			5	38	99	2, 000
Rural engineering:								
Adult result demonstrations..	903	16, 422	139	2, 657	2	12	1, 044	19, 091
Farms on which drainage systems were installed.....	730	4, 454			1	2	731	4, 456
Farms on which irrigation systems were installed.....	277	4, 276			2	2	279	4, 278
Farms on which terraces or soil dams were constructed..	795	33, 547					795	33, 547
Dwellings constructed ac- cording to plans furnished..	347	1, 732	127	756			474	2, 488
Dwellings remodeled ac- cording to plans furnished..	333	1, 529	172	1, 345	2	2	507	2, 876

^{1 2} See footnotes on p. 84.

TABLE 9.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1926—Con.*

Item	Reports by county agricul- tural agents		Reports by home demon- stration agents		Reports by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Num- ber	Agents report- ing	Number
Rural engineering—Continued.								
Sewage-disposal systems in- stalled according to plans furnished.....	627	2, 819	126	636	2	3	755	3, 458
Water systems installed ac- cording to plans furnished	496	1, 540	222	1, 233	1	2	719	2, 775
Heating systems installed according to plans fur- nished.....	81	211	50	227	-----	-----	131	438
Lighting systems installed ac- cording to plans furnished	224	1, 114	163	1, 017	-----	-----	387	2, 131
Farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled according to plans fur- nished.....	1, 475	27, 222	-----	-----	5	49	1, 480	27, 271
Farms on which land was cleared.....	866	44, 787	-----	-----	2	174	868	44, 961
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 933	111, 124	362	8, 834	9	242	2, 304	120, 200
Farm management:								
Farms on which farm ac- counts were kept.....	945	21, 085	-----	-----	-----	-----	945	21, 085
Farms on which recom- mended changes in busi- ness were made.....	604	9, 443	-----	-----	-----	-----	604	9, 443
Other farms on which crop- ping, livestock, or com- plete farming systems were adopted according to recommendations.....	653	23, 596	-----	-----	-----	-----	653	23, 596
Junior ² demonstrations.....	85	6, 118	-----	-----	5	21	90	6, 139
Farms advised relative to leases.....	918	10, 554	-----	-----	-----	-----	918	10, 554
Farms on which assistance in keeping cost-of-produc- tion records was given.....	748	16, 619	-----	-----	3	60	751	16, 679
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 259	56, 224	-----	-----	2	8	1, 261	56, 232
Credit:								
Membership in farm-loan or other credit associations organized during year.....	63	3, 329	-----	-----	-----	-----	63	3, 329
Other farms on which assist- ance in obtaining credit was given.....	478	8, 571	-----	-----	2	19	480	8, 590
Marketing:								
Cooperative-marketing asso- ciations organized during year.....	514	804	100	119	1	3	615	926
Members in these associa- tions.....	488	66, 676	86	6, 480	1	262	575	73, 418
Total value of purchases.....	293	\$3, 551, 513	33	\$9, 968	1	\$400	327	\$3, 561, 881
Saving in connection with such purchases.....	281	\$516, 812	28	\$6, 525	1	\$110	310	\$523, 447
Total value of sales.....	353	\$14, 241, 907	77	\$448, 157	1	\$495	431	\$14, 690, 559
Profits in connection with such sales.....	295	\$1, 601, 413	56	\$71, 614	1	\$34	352	\$1, 673, 061
Cooperative-marketing as- sociations previously or- ganized.....	980	2, 050	95	130	-----	-----	1, 075	2, 180
Members in these associa- tions.....	894	372, 395	79	10, 159	-----	-----	973	382, 554
Total value of purchases.....	654	\$30, 172, 812	24	\$57, 970	-----	-----	678	\$30, 230, 782
Savings in connection with such purchases.....	584	\$2, 795, 114	26	\$15, 453	-----	-----	610	\$2, 810, 567
Total value of sales.....	687	\$183, 050, 489	75	\$806, 985	-----	-----	762	\$183, 857, 474
Profits in connection with such sales.....	519	\$11, 228, 644	53	\$241, 859	-----	-----	572	\$11, 470, 503
Total number of farms on which improved market- ing practices were adopted.....	1, 194	396, 318	260	27, 445	1	262	1, 455	424, 025

¹ See footnotes on p. 84.

TABLE 9.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1926—Con.*

Item	Reports by county agricul- tural agents		Reports by home demon- stration agents		Reports by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Num- ber	Agents report- ing	Number
Food preparation:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	37	1, 329	474	50, 263	1	15	512	51, 607
Junior ² demonstrations.....	257	6, 251	694	61, 861	111	6, 370	1, 062	74, 482
Women adopting improved practices in bread making.....	28	1, 614	584	52, 961	3	463	615	55, 038
Women adopting improved practices in meat cookery.....	59	3, 043	591	50, 821	3	188	653	54, 052
Women adopting improved practices in vegetable cookery.....	91	8, 793	725	84, 352	4	319	820	93, 464
Women adopting improved practices in preparation of dairy-product dishes.....	81	4, 537	565	58, 146	3	178	649	62, 861
Women adopting improved practices in meal prepara- tion.....	84	7, 660	646	83, 574	4	477	734	91, 711
Homes in which the family food supply was budgeted.....	28	526	366	14, 065	16	481	410	15, 072
Number of homes in which better practices were adopted.....	223	19, 555	803	183, 296	64	4, 744	1, 090	207, 595
Food preservation:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	16	294	441	38, 918	1	8	458	39, 220
Junior ² demonstrations.....	194	3, 441	621	48, 111	96	5, 087	911	56, 639
Women adopting improved practices in preserving fruits and vegetables.....	90	3, 431	698	79, 943	6	492	794	83, 866
Women adopting improved practices in preserving meats and fish.....	71	2, 215	562	25, 256	4	337	637	27, 808
Homes in which better food storage was provided.....	72	1, 375	412	19, 664	21	266	505	21, 305
Number of homes in which better practices were adopted.....	182	8, 277	722	107, 166	49	2, 417	953	117, 860
Quarts of food products canned.....	155	633, 969	675	15, 379, 366	90	330, 349	920	16, 343, 684
Pounds of fruits and vege- tables dried.....	20	11, 167	519	1, 136, 960	6	2, 755	545	1, 150, 882
Pounds of meats cured.....	27	202, 116	436	9, 593, 088	2	61, 598	465	9, 856, 802
Nutrition:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	43	2, 121	399	34, 875	3	339	445	37, 335
Junior ² demonstrations.....	39	2, 313	396	34, 783	17	1, 975	452	39, 071
Women balancing family meals according to ap- proved methods.....	105	10, 012	532	47, 481	4	414	641	57, 907
Women preparing better school lunches.....	61	4, 199	467	27, 808	4	180	532	32, 187
Schools into which the serv- ing of a hot dish or school lunch was introduced.....	86	650	414	1, 799	12	71	512	2, 520
Homes in which improved practices in child feeding were carried out.....	84	7, 556	492	28, 796	7	830	583	37, 182
Number of homes in which better practices were adopted.....	169	32, 127	702	134, 384	11	1, 518	882	168, 029
Clothing:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	104	9, 958	456	45, 206	5	223	565	55, 387
Junior ² demonstrations.....	521	30, 723	785	80, 592	134	22, 186	1, 440	133, 501
Women adopting improved practices in selection and construction.....	256	50, 193	754	113, 780	11	1, 097	1, 021	165, 070
Women adopting improved practices in renovation and remodeling.....	159	17, 719	602	42, 156	7	454	768	60, 329
Women adopting improved practices in millinery.....	136	13, 466	600	47, 487	9	383	745	61, 336
Women adopting improved practices in costume de- signing.....	128	16, 978	463	39, 803	10	637	601	57, 418
Women adopting improved practices in infants' ward- robe planning.....	34	3, 966	334	8, 906	1	62	369	12, 934

^{1 2} See footnotes on p. 84.

TABLE 9.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1926—Con.*

Item	Reports by county agricul- tural agents		Reports by home demon- stration agents		Reports by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Num- ber	Agents report- ing	Number
Clothing—Continued.								
Women adopting improved practices in children's wardrobe planning.....	60	7, 386	430	31, 377	4	298	494	39, 061
Women adopting improved practices in adults' wardrobe planning.....	75	9, 875	500	53, 155	7	741	582	63, 771
Number of homes in which better practices were adopted.....	467	84, 523	859	203, 024	73	11, 674	1, 399	299, 221
Dress forms made.....	145	10, 230	491	10, 435	8	540	644	21, 205
Dresses and coats made.....	319	69, 591	721	472, 052	94	19, 194	1, 134	560, 837
Undergarments made.....	325	52, 085	715	637, 213	98	25, 446	1, 138	714, 744
Hats made.....	121	9, 109	643	108, 566	44	1, 153	808	118, 828
Home management:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	38	1, 850	373	17, 961	1	12	412	19, 823
Junior ² demonstrations.....	21	201	209	9, 756	12	258	242	10, 215
Women following a systematized plan of household work.....	42	4, 371	288	9, 264	1	107	331	13, 742
Homes in which additional labor-saving equipment was installed.....	104	5, 164	635	35, 705	8	160	747	41, 029
Kitchens planned and rearranged for convenience.....	88	5, 383	605	15, 950	6	242	699	21, 575
Women following improved laundry practices.....	34	978	271	7, 884	2	31	307	8, 893
Women making budgets and keeping accounts.....	36	1, 166	302	6, 431	1	107	339	7, 704
Number of homes in which better practices were adopted.....	136	15, 596	634	57, 835	8	607	778	74, 038
House furnishings:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	20	746	396	25, 107	2	91	418	25, 944
Junior ² demonstrations.....	62	2, 018	418	22, 230	47	586	527	24, 834
Women adopting improved practices in selection and arrangement.....	61	10, 671	585	52, 857	4	147	650	63, 675
Women adopting improved practices in repairing and remodeling.....	48	2, 813	574	31, 084	6	132	628	34, 029
Women adopting improved practices in wall, woodwork, and floor treatment.....	60	6, 405	598	31, 912	6	84	664	38, 401
Number of homes in which better practices were adopted.....	117	20, 084	685	86, 113	33	592	835	106, 789
Home health and sanitation:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	11	613	215	17, 044	-----	-----	226	17, 657
Junior ² demonstrations.....	52	1, 157	298	36, 881	13	2, 819	363	40, 857
Homes in which recommended health practices were adopted.....	70	6, 809	350	56, 168	3	182	423	63, 159
Homes in which sanitary closets or outhouses were installed.....	17	67	272	8, 040	2	22	291	8, 129
Homes screened.....	19	227	374	7, 342	2	45	395	7, 614
Homes in which other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects were followed.....	28	738	312	15, 712	2	262	342	16, 712
Number of homes in which better practices were adopted.....	67	6, 702	414	58, 228	5	491	486	65, 421
Beekeeping:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	213	1, 318	1	3	1	13	215	1, 334
Junior ² demonstrations.....	91	481	1	3	14	115	106	599
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	307	5, 034	2	13	8	68	317	5, 115
Miscellaneous agriculture:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	80	790	3	210	2	160	85	1, 160
Junior ² demonstrations.....	124	3, 648	5	175	46	2, 375	175	6, 198
Number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	133	9, 711	4	319	21	1, 609	158	11, 639

^{1 2} See footnotes on p. 84.

TABLE 9.—Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1926—Con.

Item	Reports by county agricultural agents		Reports by home demonstration agents		Reports by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number
Miscellaneous home economics:								
Adult result demonstrations	2	66	156	12, 971	1	150	159	13, 187
Junior ² demonstrations	12	409	212	28, 485	13	1, 558	237	30, 452
Number of homes in which better practices were adopted	18	1, 049	364	61, 038	7	464	389	62, 551
Total:								
Adult result demonstrations		323, 776		319, 217		1, 791		644, 784
Junior ² demonstrations		192, 691		404, 251		77, 055		673, 997
Number of farms or homes where better practices were adopted		2, 857, 367		1, 209, 243		37, 884		4, 104, 494

^{1 2} See footnotes on p. 84.

TABLE 10.—Farmers' institutes conducted by the extension divisions of the State agricultural colleges, year ended June 30, 1926

State	Institutes	Days conducted	Sessions	Attendance	Lecturers					State appropriation used	Other funds used
					Extension staff	Experiment station staff	State department of agriculture staff	Specialty employed for institutes	Total		
Connecticut	22	22	27	884	11				11	\$550. 00	
Georgia	128	128	256	7, 114	22	1	2	41	66	2, 250. 00	
Indiana	458	559	1, 118	170, 730	10	2	1	42	55	13, 462. 81	\$7, 739. 60
Kansas	10	17	36	3, 632	11	6			17	307. 13	
Minnesota	60	61	120	6, 586				4	4	6, 974. 16	
Nebraska	7	10	19	2, 076	8				8		
New York	155	155	277	10, 558	14			12	26	7, 460. 02	
Ohio	745	1, 381	3, 465	647, 000		1		77	78	15, 935. 00	15, 400. 00
Wisconsin	545	601	1, 238	121, 284	17	5		39	61	21, 083. 71	
Total, 1926	2, 130	2, 934	6, 556	969, 864	93	15	3	215	326	68, 022. 83	23, 139. 60
1925	1, 860	2, 837	6, 508	1, 011, 399	181	32	12	218	443	63, 680. 27	28, 448. 75
1924	2, 201	3, 479	7, 578	1, 062, 709	405	45	33	223	706	68, 125. 75	30, 741. 28
1923	2, 301	3, 530	7, 836	981, 795	275	59	11	160	505	80, 661. 02	55, 449. 43

TABLE 11.—Farmers' institutes conducted by the State departments of agriculture, year ended June 30, 1926

State	Institutes	Days conducted	Sessions	Attendance	Lecturers					State appropriation used	Other funds used
					Extension staff	Experiment station staff	State department of agriculture staff	Specialty employed for institutes	Total		
Illinois	249	377	1, 185	109, 867		37	2	157	196	\$63, 740. 00	\$13, 669. 67
Iowa	70	234	521	62, 889	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	² 243	4, 031. 46	14, 783. 29
Maine	400	450	550	20, 000			10	15	25	2, 250. 00	3, 000. 00
Total, 1926	719	1, 061	2, 256	192, 756		³ 37	³ 12	³ 172	⁴ 464	70, 021. 46	31, 452. 96
1925	890	1, 451	2, 434	409, 693	13	34	30	204	431	23, 182. 58	31, 308. 06
1924	1, 313	1, 642	2, 809	412, 257	215	56	62	178	511	22, 341. 01	
1923	1, 618	2, 061	3, 151	437, 298	101	64	46	225	436	59, 843. 00	2, 000. 00

¹ Number not reported.
² Unclassified.

³ Not including lecturers in Iowa.
⁴ Includes unclassified lecturers.

TABLE 12. Expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (Federal Smith-Lever) for cooperative agricultural extension work in each State for the year ended June 30, 1926, by items of expense, and totals for 1915-1925

State	Total approp- riation	Personal serv- ices—salaries and labor	Printing, binding, and cuts for publications	Supplies and materials	Communi- cation service ¹	Transpor- tation of things ¹	Heat, light, water, and power	Equipment	Travel ex- penses	Miscella- neous	Unex- pended balance
Alabama.....	\$203,201.83	\$157,148.44	\$4,647.86	\$5,777.90	\$2,681.70	\$228.26	\$60.50	\$3,763.40	\$28,006.48	\$887.29	---
Arizona.....	32,761.23	26,882.25	343.42	553.46	204.59	83.20	4.00	192.69	4,336.17	161.45	---
Arkansas.....	163,576.10	83,536.46	6,411.90	3,085.85	1,294.09	292.49	---	3,321.77	63,327.31	2,306.23	---
California.....	125,061.46	101,997.78	---	3,101.63	242.26	123.00	---	247.21	18,537.47	812.11	---
Colorado.....	61,101.07	48,396.64	1,254.77	1,989.41	646.39	173.33	---	499.23	8,141.30	---	---
Connecticut.....	56,680.09	56,680.09	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Delaware.....	20,741.56	10,537.87	1,493.43	1,515.20	499.37	30.45	---	332.76	6,332.48	---	---
Florida.....	74,368.33	52,127.86	4,424.90	2,937.22	343.74	124.29	---	1,743.09	12,648.66	18.57	---
Georgia.....	237,780.76	194,925.55	4,744.58	5,296.90	1,465.27	79.11	1,531.27	3,340.85	25,126.61	1,270.62	---
Idaho.....	42,857.74	28,763.11	546.20	1,110.60	276.02	12.34	---	39.65	12,119.82	---	---
Illinois.....	228,495.98	193,236.40	3,242.12	4,931.62	2,039.39	46.86	---	669.89	24,221.24	108.46	---
Indiana.....	162,057.09	135,693.12	3,397.19	3,343.82	1,546.00	.70	---	250.88	17,836.20	19.18	---
Iowa.....	170,596.43	158,144.61	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,451.82	---	---
Kansas.....	130,962.06	116,544.64	202.15	5,040.82	1,475.00	---	---	83.33	7,582.98	33.14	---
Kentucky.....	197,342.23	81,290.17	1,501.53	5,313.40	1,565.47	646.54	3,600.00	2,349.02	100,855.62	215.48	---
Louisiana.....	132,963.83	129,503.43	1,949.43	220.01	8.12	.76	---	137.46	1,142.22	2.40	---
Maine.....	59,217.76	42,947.90	1,727.81	514.72	353.61	28.41	---	154.08	13,490.57	.66	---
Maryland.....	70,963.51	65,495.87	150.47	7.84	191.59	8.98	5.25	10.00	5,061.01	32.50	---
Massachusetts.....	31,234.75	28,741.04	87.00	192.09	40.29	---	---	---	2,174.33	---	---
Michigan.....	159,913.95	159,913.95	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minnesota.....	150,319.33	124,397.71	---	87.16	134.05	26.10	---	---	25,670.31	4.00	---
Mississippi.....	172,904.83	146,571.56	1,502.40	3,130.52	1,614.83	144.68	328.10	878.44	18,289.30	445.00	---
Missouri.....	200,921.32	161,904.32	4,762.32	3,005.79	951.73	410.01	---	1,336.01	28,551.14	---	---
Montana.....	49,597.13	45,228.43	1,996.22	80.39	168.60	24.69	---	57.18	1,998.52	43.10	---
Nebraska.....	103,620.98	101,422.68	1,443.10	---	---	1.02	---	161.44	1,590.21	---	\$2.53
Nevada.....	16,530.11	13,576.50	19.07	790.84	286.62	60.83	---	624.87	1,127.44	43.89	---
New Hampshire.....	27,159.69	25,968.86	---	44.46	28.75	301.03	700.00	---	116.59	---	---
New Jersey.....	80,773.81	45,809.27	3,064.81	6,118.41	1,194.92	84.94	552.00	2,305.49	20,484.51	1,159.46	---
New Mexico.....	41,035.53	29,307.57	2,133.73	2,587.45	648.56	327.65	324.80	1,427.63	4,264.06	14.08	---
New York.....	198,634.11	158,878.02	4,106.85	3,834.57	2,006.42	54.16	---	2,438.08	26,393.78	89.02	783.21
North Carolina.....	227,356.06	155,296.13	5,830.50	4,538.27	1,557.96	304.51	168.65	1,896.99	57,457.11	305.94	---
North Dakota.....	68,694.01	54,767.07	808.61	1,009.77	621.51	45.61	---	154.36	11,263.18	23.90	---
Ohio.....	228,775.06	185,598.61	11,344.58	5,124.60	1,557.25	241.39	---	529.32	24,228.31	151.00	---
Oklahoma.....	166,422.88	116,367.26	6,152.40	3,468.60	1,990.25	69.36	709.89	1,388.15	36,096.97	---	---
Oregon.....	51,224.89	28,858.48	1,582.78	2,758.19	547.38	113.70	---	599.99	16,730.12	34.25	---
Pennsylvania.....	336,987.38	270,140.10	1,329.40	6,468.38	1,708.14	128.64	1,416.50	90.58	54,781.89	923.75	---
Rhode Island.....	11,598.82	7,632.41	128.72	832.30	31.27	16.03	---	1,304.32	1,622.11	---	31.16
South Carolina.....	156,014.49	117,829.91	1,575.66	4,506.48	2,656.34	324.61	625.55	675.21	27,692.95	127.78	---
South Dakota.....	66,176.30	64,340.49	---	65.29	12.10	3.86	---	340.00	1,414.56	---	---

¹ Prior to 1923, transportation of things was included in communication service.

TABLE 12.—Expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (Federal Smith-Lever) for cooperative agricultural extension work in each State for the year ended June 30, 1926, by items of expense, and totals for 1915-1925—Continued

State	Total appro- priation	Personal serv- ices—salaries and labor	Printing, binding, and cuts for publications	Supplies and materials	Communi- cation service ¹	Transpor- tation of things ¹	Heat, light, water, and power	Equipment	Travel ex- penses	Miscella- neous	Unex- pended balance
Tennessee.....	\$191,413.63	\$129,096.81	\$4,962.15	\$11,452.22	\$2,465.26	\$630.65	\$988.95	\$1,951.36	\$38,545.67	\$1,320.56	-----
Texas.....	341,015.26	213,316.87	3,603.35	6,001.53	1,983.51	117.46	-----	65.90	115,575.07	51.57	-----
Utah.....	34,565.68	31,537.11	-----	570.22	321.68	12.75	-----	81.70	2,027.22	15.00	-----
Vermont.....	35,473.53	26,599.86	246.61	948.86	380.09	85.84	-----	545.88	6,519.44	146.95	-----
Virginia.....	181,804.66	154,906.13	-----	6,701.75	2,035.60	582.01	56.36	1,227.18	16,127.49	168.14	-----
Washington.....	73,868.29	51,835.68	1,759.64	5,902.16	1,291.60	295.67	-----	1,720.89	11,062.65	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	125,015.45	110,205.66	294.72	165.86	27.12	-----	-----	90.00	14,232.09	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	155,779.27	151,293.29	4,368.09	-----	-----	-----	-----	117.89	-----	-----	-----
Wyoming.....	24,399.74	23,643.36	37.00	148.78	102.47	-----	-----	16.93	451.20	-----	-----
Total, 1926.....	5,880,000.00	4,618,837.33	99,177.47	125,510.84	41,196.91	6,285.97	11,071.82	39,043.21	927,124.07	10,935.48	\$816.90
1925.....	5,879,999.99	4,660,134.68	91,840.89	109,079.77	35,844.59	5,662.97	6,483.13	40,018.71	918,174.14	11,845.01	916.10
1924.....	5,880,000.00	4,583,765.05	86,152.30	106,380.09	40,964.27	5,483.23	8,945.15	38,726.37	983,709.00	5,479.55	20,394.99
1923.....	5,880,000.00	4,447,492.44	113,901.41	130,029.94	40,240.02	6,097.05	9,009.22	47,247.12	1,019,854.81	6,944.88	59,183.11
1922.....	5,580,000.00	4,265,041.66	107,237.37	106,177.73	140,165.09	(¹)	7,914.63	40,701.62	935,937.26	7,174.06	69,650.55
1921.....	5,080,000.00	3,727,417.45	96,897.63	115,770.50	147,829.09	(¹)	6,269.91	50,585.69	920,621.97	8,656.26	105,951.50
1920.....	4,580,000.00	3,210,273.50	113,311.71	127,097.40	142,254.14	(¹)	4,614.66	48,695.97	911,947.11	6,149.87	115,555.64
1919.....	2,580,000.00	1,660,720.95	105,120.93	134,166.83	143,054.00	(¹)	2,618.28	91,655.52	496,439.74	5,051.79	41,171.96
1918.....	2,080,000.00	1,381,547.05	76,910.28	109,656.02	139,627.12	(¹)	2,412.57	61,433.27	394,481.91	1,998.07	11,933.71
1917.....	1,580,000.00	1,140,061.93	43,927.84	52,587.62	120,041.81	(¹)	1,338.98	36,881.97	278,867.24	1,346.99	4,945.62
1916.....	1,080,000.00	755,165.64	27,867.77	40,863.34	112,154.06	(¹)	968.63	39,404.50	201,084.45	415.34	2,076.27
1915.....	480,000.00	329,143.14	8,241.16	15,463.39	15,539.85	(¹)	146.85	19,769.52	96,402.41	228.41	5,065.27

¹ Prior to 1923, transportation of things was included in communication service.

TABLE 13.—Expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (State Smith-Lever) for cooperative agricultural extension work in each State for the year ended June 30, 1926, by items of expense, and totals for 1916-1925

State	Total appropriation	Personal services—salaries and labor	Printing, binding, and cuts for publications	Supplies and materials	Communication service ¹	Transportation of things ¹	Heat, light, water, and power	Equipment	Travel expenses	Miscellaneous	Unexpended balance
Alabama.....	\$193,201.83	\$173,870.93	\$237.90	\$944.99	\$363.49	\$24.24		\$468.70	\$16,833.32	\$458.26	
Arizona.....	22,761.23	19,767.93	18.50	692.24	53.16	50.78		189.51	1,989.11		
Arkansas.....	153,576.10	149,688.10	194.19	1,104.35	1,142.44	16.42		341.15	3.12	1,086.33	
California.....	115,061.46	115,061.46									
Colorado.....	51,101.07	35,681.95	4,022.85	3,169.07	724.37	69.96		209.54	7,215.23	8.10	
Connecticut.....	46,680.09	32,327.72			96.04				14,256.33		
Delaware.....	10,741.56	10,741.56									
Florida.....	64,368.33	50,811.91		129.18	403.06	4.98	\$4.00	278.83	12,693.37	43.00	
Georgia.....	227,780.76	218,628.68	2.45	11.15	110.20			8.50	8,885.16	134.62	
Idaho.....	32,867.74	27,600.14	236.40	794.22	380.06	3.28		21.98	3,828.71	2.95	
Illinois.....	218,495.98	218,495.98									
Indiana.....	152,087.09	152,087.09									
Iowa.....	160,596.43	160,596.43									
Kansas.....	120,962.06	99,276.53		1,046.79	.30			214.04	20,326.13	98.27	
Kentucky.....	187,342.23	187,342.23									
Louisiana.....	122,963.83	81,720.70	4,357.06	3,900.74	1,642.40	179.29	400.00	1,493.34	29,144.01	126.29	
Maine.....	49,217.76	25,942.28		2,448.70	428.45	76.65		797.60	19,523.60	.48	
Maryland.....	60,963.51	50,613.36	929.33	858.11	385.40	2.52	1,000.00	447.36	6,715.68	11.75	
Massachusetts.....	21,234.75	21,234.75									
Michigan.....	149,913.95	149,913.95									
Minnesota.....	140,319.33	138,019.50		1.65	11.65				2,286.53		
Mississippi.....	162,904.83	152,165.35	370.87	709.34	310.35	6.40		10.20	9,203.82	128.50	
Missouri.....	190,921.32	137,737.58	433.21	5,561.63	4,351.01	15.73		148.56	42,673.60		
Montana.....	39,597.13	31,235.20	217.67	795.09	464.92	28.34		134.68	6,717.33	3.90	
Nebraska.....	93,620.98	69,479.33	606.71	3,095.36	1,337.65	365.07		749.49	17,875.36	109.48	\$2.53
Nevada.....	6,530.11	3,219.50		614.75	215.98	34.60		143.55	2,298.23	3.50	
New Hampshire.....	17,159.69	17,159.69									
New Jersey.....	70,773.81	70,686.98			86.83						
New Mexico.....	31,035.53	22,924.15	1,185.55	90.41	34.56	15.06		10.97	6,774.83		
New York.....	188,634.11	187,850.90									
North Carolina.....	217,356.06	195,122.91		1,016.52	786.12	98.09		344.81	19,461.66	525.95	783.21
North Dakota.....	58,694.01	54,207.53		1,076.73	52.34		3,000.00		357.41		
Ohio.....	218,775.06	182,921.00		1,012.54				479.62	34,361.90		
Oklahoma.....	156,422.88	156,292.27		5.00	2.18				123.43		
Oregon.....	41,224.89	41,224.89									
Pennsylvania.....	326,987.38	219,014.94		3,207.11	10,030.79	116.46	283.97	376.11	90,674.60	3,283.40	
Rhode Island.....	1,598.82	387.16	471.28	283.57	39.86	19.78		363.25	2.76		31.16
South Carolina.....	146,014.49	124,745.05	5,942.54	1,352.33	1,294.77	19.59		66.82	11,399.14	1,194.25	

¹ Prior to 1923, transportation of things was included in communication service.

TABLE 13.—Expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (State Smith-Lever) for cooperative agricultural extension work in each State for the year June 30, 1926, by items of expense, and totals for 1916-1925—Continued

State	Total approp- riation	Personal services— salaries and labor	Printing, binding, and cuts for pub- lications	Supplies and materials	Communi- cation service ¹	Transpor- tation of things ¹	Heat, light, water, and power	Equip- ment	Travel expenses	Miscella- neous	Unex- pended balance
South Dakota-----	\$56,176.30	\$28,385.17	\$630.19	\$5,708.91	\$2,020.51	\$493.48	-----	\$896.48	\$17,932.63	\$108.93	-----
Tennessee-----	181,413.63	178,190.39	3,208.62	-----	14.62	-----	-----	-----	35,519.56	-----	-----
Texas-----	331,015.26	292,928.24	-----	-----	-----	2,567.46	-----	-----	2,148.89	-----	-----
Utah-----	24,565.68	21,836.88	-----	457.97	76.33	7.01	-----	38.60	1,775.38	73.09	-----
Vermont-----	25,473.53	20,679.80	314.81	790.56	8.32	23.69	\$360.00	1,447.88	1,044.88	59.10	-----
Virginia-----	171,804.66	111,095.15	12,535.79	909.46	929.36	36.49	3.20	1,191.23	11,163.88	-----	-----
Washington-----	63,868.29	48,062.44	2,024.18	1,471.45	340.36	237.11	-----	568.87	2,129.33	-----	-----
West Virginia-----	115,015.45	112,090.65	789.01	-----	6.46	-----	-----	504.71	36,038.88	5.52	-----
Wisconsin-----	145,779.27	98,535.19	4,102.32	3,753.72	2,634.34	204.59	-----	16.19	198.37	-----	-----
Wyoming-----	14,399.74	14,090.60	92.00	.55	2.03	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, 1926-----	5,400,000.00	4,711,692.12	42,923.43	47,014.19	30,780.71	4,717.07	5,051.17	10,962.57	538,576.17	7,465.67	\$816.90
1925-----	5,399,999.99	4,664,630.42	44,447.40	51,852.67	25,662.11	2,755.91	4,724.92	12,666.14	584,930.38	7,413.94	916.10
1924-----	5,400,000.00	4,637,018.08	60,057.95	46,053.65	29,212.57	4,409.56	6,075.61	17,207.77	508,349.42	11,220.40	20,394.99
1923-----	5,400,000.00	4,655,864.27	51,890.13	49,671.43	25,956.13	4,257.77	4,827.45	22,819.11	520,258.46	5,272.14	59,183.11
1922-----	5,100,000.00	4,254,787.62	74,254.76	49,834.16	127,459.91	(1)	5,105.09	24,684.34	587,035.78	7,187.79	69,650.55
1921-----	4,600,000.00	3,850,788.52	76,823.58	40,298.04	116,461.40	(1)	3,104.69	21,019.47	484,159.39	1,393.41	105,951.50
1920-----	4,100,000.00	3,382,628.44	58,956.38	46,471.18	126,754.12	(1)	3,357.21	18,452.15	440,221.83	7,503.05	115,655.64
1919-----	2,100,000.00	1,484,785.07	55,540.79	77,990.43	128,237.75	(1)	2,824.06	33,157.82	369,769.41	6,522.71	41,171.96
1918-----	1,600,000.00	1,189,520.31	40,130.89	46,437.58	120,826.08	(1)	3,052.65	24,613.74	239,998.19	3,486.85	11,933.71
1917-----	1,100,000.00	825,004.97	34,822.25	32,507.55	112,441.66	(1)	232.44	17,015.59	171,145.06	1,884.86	4,945.62
1916-----	600,000.00	455,471.00	15,198.34	21,503.74	15,397.94	(1)	223.28	11,758.17	87,038.02	1,331.24	2,076.27

¹ Prior to 1923, transportation of things was included in communication service.

TABLE 14.—Expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (Federal Smith-Lever) for cooperative agricultural extension work in each State for the year ended June 30, 1926, by projects, and totals for 1915-1925

State	Total appropriation	Adminis- tration	Printing and dis- tribution of publi- cations	County agent work	Home demon- stration work ¹	Boys' and girls' club work	Home econom- ics ^{2, 3}	Exten- sion schools	Animal husban- dry	Poultry	Dairying	Animal diseases	Agron- omy	Foods ⁴	Home manage- ment ⁴	Cloth- ing ⁴
Ala.	\$203, 201.83	\$9, 857.54	\$5, 155.45	\$88, 493.14	\$55, 661.44	\$2, 059.42		\$4, 271.85		\$4, 356.24	\$2, 178.12		\$118.79	\$3, 621.91		\$3, 578.62
Ariz.	32, 761.23	8, 666.52	343.42	10, 728.66	7, 631.23				\$1, 256.04	1, 534.76	948.10		1, 652.50			
Ark.	163, 576.10	9, 402.07	11, 014.95	69, 274.13	49, 257.42	3, 935.16			2, 355.18	1, 366.51	3, 589.21		2, 532.43	5, 014.49		356.67
Calif.	125, 061.46	4, 462.97		60, 231.13	48, 441.27	8, 279.56			3, 337.45	2, 116.32			3, 445.08	892.42		2, 435.85
Colo.	61, 101.07	6, 985.88	2, 539.18	24, 339.12	4, 046.93	6, 271.99			4, 959.46	3, 666.66			3, 437.50			4, 512.18
Conn.	56, 680.09	8, 991.16		5, 394.00	6, 151.07	8, 030.56	\$2, 500.00									
Del.	20, 741.56	2, 005.82	1, 556.43	6, 467.98	1, 797.73	8, 684.40		25.47			4, 722.79					
Fla.	74, 368.33	9, 677.17	6, 951.92	35, 241.02	2, 956.15	5, 245.04			5, 610.26	6, 841.89	1, 420.67	\$400.25	11, 397.09	392.11	\$489.02	
Ga.	237, 780.76	10, 098.23	7, 881.95	129, 599.52	48, 263.32	8, 919.07			4, 776.06		1, 855.00		2, 437.27	3, 558.78	6, 393.12	2, 981.49
Idaho.	42, 867.74	4, 421.91	546.20	16, 113.86	8, 371.25	437.32			5, 913.11	3, 120.19	7, 043.86	2, 104.89	9, 708.99	5, 377.43		5, 924.45
Ill.	228, 495.98	17, 171.32	3, 211.36	84, 149.29	43, 094.49	13, 290.12	4, 624.14		5, 913.11	10, 520.95	10, 619.99		9, 340.08	10, 700.00	7, 000.00	16, 600.00
Ind.	162, 087.09	13, 369.77	3, 397.19	45, 389.66	6, 807.97	17, 152.22		3, 493.20	910, 764.41		8, 700.00					
Iowa.	170, 596.43	7, 350.00		78, 200.43	14, 200.00	16, 221.00		5, 765.77								
Kans.	130, 962.06	16, 723.83	999.32	74, 223.27	22, 161.97	6, 474.50		3, 337.60			2, 723.67	3, 736.81	2, 894.24	2, 581.66		3, 655.33
Ky.	197, 342.23	6, 998.02	3, 620.41	113, 657.29	20, 657.16	10, 890.56			6, 039.73	3, 474.27	577.64		432.90			
La.	132, 963.83	8, 047.09	2, 367.40	75, 659.97	35, 664.21	4, 795.33			536.65	390.00						
Me.	59, 217.76	5, 551.27	1, 727.81	25, 971.20	25, 967.48											
Md.	70, 963.51	4, 255.21	1, 513.17	36, 586.64	18, 401.38	1, 048.68			639.87	894.76	1, 439.74		1, 135.52	1, 437.95		
Mass.	31, 234.75	357.62	174.01	6, 319.54	986.13	5, 546.37			2, 200.03	2, 676.16			2, 625.33	2, 805.10	533.84	2, 042.19
Mich.	159, 913.95			89, 187.33	15, 660.31	29, 041.40			3, 155.40				10, 330.17	3, 542.30	2, 923.05	6, 851.11
Minn.	150, 319.33	10, 773.91		55, 917.72	5, 825.14	23, 547.96			5, 150.36	7, 155.10	16, 582.11	4, 322.57		2, 602.14	638.42	6, 704.15
Miss.	172, 904.83	18, 017.89	1, 502.40	54, 791.88	44, 845.99	20, 056.69			3, 683.80	5, 735.55	7, 409.06			3, 043.31	5, 483.68	8, 577.66
Mo.	200, 921.32	9, 349.15	9, 415.10	79, 315.92	14, 858.35	10, 419.80	3, 038.09	203.18	8, 511.21	6, 006.49	7, 216.75		16, 947.49			
Mont.	49, 597.13	6, 114.01	2, 000.00	24, 443.63	7, 800.00	6, 314.52							4, 780.00	4, 660.00	2, 050.00	2, 952.26
Neb.	103, 620.98	4, 612.46	1, 443.10	50, 240.69	3, 860.45	4, 896.99			4, 920.00	1, 575.01	1, 809.99					
Nev.	16, 530.11	8, 838.98	19.07	5, 172.06	2, 500.00											
N. H.	27, 159.69	7, 438.31		6, 627.19	4, 024.06	3, 733.33										
N. J.	80, 773.81	13, 967.17	6, 732.54	17, 108.64	9, 654.49	8, 645.34				5, 421.76	3, 184.00		1, 436.78	1, 108.48	1, 092.58	3, 383.71
N. M.	41, 035.53	13, 424.58	2, 133.73	22, 091.04	670.96											
N. Y.	198, 634.11	5, 223.18	4, 106.85	42, 100.53	32, 846.13	21, 048.25	10, 599.65	14, 752.86	7, 974.00	3, 511.80			9, 725.58	8, 230.00	5, 480.00	7, 730.00
N. D.	227, 356.06	22, 304.26	10, 753.00	149, 432.40	25, 401.78	2, 180.14								1, 727.45		3, 693.64
N. C.	68, 694.01	4, 750.43	1, 110.86	31, 829.37	2, 151.63	6, 039.14			1, 285.60	1, 587.73	1, 270.26	704.50		3, 461.24	2, 236.73	4, 949.54
Ohio.	228, 775.06	21, 159.28	11, 817.13	86, 834.14	22, 062.29	14, 041.59	3, 842.92		9, 518.81	5, 777.40	1, 312.35		8, 096.89	4, 578.02	1, 052.40	6, 196.63
Okla.	166, 422.88	9, 244.58	6, 152.40	70, 945.63	63, 254.00	3, 774.34			1, 332.84	1, 999.89	1, 415.19		1, 723.07	1, 262.47		1, 238.61
Oreg.	51, 224.89	5, 028.49	2, 137.89	8, 483.16	1, 944.91	10, 749.36			2, 039.72	1, 767.65	624.82		3, 031.99	1, 850.81		882.22
Pa.	336, 987.38	49, 803.36	1, 350.50	182, 957.76	22, 375.15	759.25	16, 879.49		972.96	908.59	31, 028.80		1, 348.26			
R. I.	11, 598.82	2, 188.45	128.72	1, 602.62	2, 634.79	3, 314.34			495.04	507.29						
S. C.	156, 014.49	22, 355.39	7, 483.18	29, 292.88	31, 009.13				8, 796.48	7, 166.02	9, 413.32		12, 960.06	3, 746.22		

Footnotes on p. 102.

TABLE 14.—Expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (Federal Smith-Lever) for cooperative agricultural extension work in each State for the year ended June 30, 1926, by projects, and totals for 1915-1925—Continued

State	Total appropriation	Administration	Printing and distribution of publications	County agent work	Home demonstration work ¹	Boys' and girls' club work	Home economics ^{2,3}	Extension schools	Animal husbandry	Poultry	Dairying	Animal diseases	Agronomy	Foods ⁴	Home management ⁴	Clothing ⁴
S. Dak.	\$86,176.30	\$2,898.90	---	\$10,206.44	\$12,011.18	\$2,977.23	\$3,108.21	---	\$6,424.90	\$2,161.28	\$2,549.97	\$3,469.68	\$5,465.56	\$6,101.43	---	\$2,499.96
Tenn.	191,413.63	19,556.79	\$4,962.15	90,120.53	36,205.27	1,417.06	3,108.21	\$1,188.03	12,543.40	2,519.60	3,335.89	---	3,545.24	3,402.08	---	3,188.02
Tex.	341,015.26	29,959.78	5,411.95	170,826.56	95,511.28	4,568.27	4,366.44	---	5,681.52	2,059.59	2,353.74	---	2,211.95	3,462.68	---	4,109.66
Utah	34,565.68	4,414.26	---	15,887.21	4,798.99	1,200.60	---	---	1,999.95	1,225.71	---	---	1,938.96	1,500.00	---	1,500.00
Vt.	35,473.53	4,421.89	246.61	9,128.97	6,067.36	7,184.07	1,720.13	---	---	553.01	2,191.49	---	1,613.94	---	---	---
Va.	181,804.66	18,247.29	---	119,314.74	35,929.53	7,519.83	---	---	118.04	---	176.31	---	464.35	---	---	---
Wash.	73,868.29	17,338.38	1,759.64	25,691.00	6,055.92	7,018.64	---	---	986.90	1,539.97	1,206.19	---	1,285.28	1,556.81	\$1,750.08	847.77
W. Va.	125,015.45	11,569.30	294.72	61,615.14	25,193.15	22,963.96	---	---	1,291.31	351.03	271.33	---	334.54	---	---	---
Wis.	155,779.27	9,680.66	9,226.68	55,455.38	5,107.23	7,305.15	---	---	5,944.69	5,012.65	3,637.50	---	12,820.00	5,300.00	2,980.00	7,055.00
Wyo.	24,399.74	7,609.55	---	12,590.19	3,600.00	600.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total: 1926	5,880,000.00	514,714.28	143,188.39	2,565,351.10	964,378.07	358,598.55	52,729.07	33,037.96	136,255.72	106,794.63	150,440.07	14,738.70	151,594.87	100,227.86	43,650.54	114,818.52
1925	5,879,999.99	489,334.58	129,589.83	2,545,660.14	923,732.64	395,996.33	75,683.11	25,285.69	164,480.17	115,788.09	169,368.58	13,478.82	174,800.00	78,561.76	34,351.92	98,595.84
1924	5,880,000.00	567,299.02	107,430.35	2,490,648.20	885,351.85	347,032.94	362,896.50	25,595.61	127,715.52	115,383.23	146,225.26	15,058.10	192,313.17	(4)	(4)	(4)
1923	5,880,000.00	560,818.85	134,982.11	2,484,671.37	885,893.81	388,141.33	321,699.57	27,557.00	135,853.68	112,673.45	149,978.94	13,828.80	178,711.34	(4)	(4)	(4)
1922	5,880,000.00	534,939.13	107,237.37	2,585,672.90	690,124.03	367,674.18	223,457.69	24,013.74	151,306.74	104,173.38	149,102.80	15,052.24	155,850.69	(4)	(4)	(4)
1921	5,080,000.00	510,671.70	96,897.63	2,314,067.79	643,712.65	338,121.77	163,268.85	29,275.33	117,477.14	83,263.80	151,544.79	14,183.78	124,471.96	(4)	(4)	(4)
1920	4,580,000.00	497,185.75	113,328.01	1,980,498.67	643,380.58	319,561.57	169,269.04	35,041.37	87,871.04	67,003.77	102,469.90	12,947.38	97,415.30	(4)	(4)	(4)
1919	2,580,000.00	497,041.99	105,120.93	655,145.98	1395,631.98	143,219.87	(2)	46,439.03	93,866.43	59,589.20	85,229.65	14,524.65	101,141.49	(4)	(4)	(4)
1918	2,080,000.00	390,545.48	76,910.28	584,815.72	1356,475.39	112,076.34	(2)	44,515.12	68,268.80	40,519.09	67,341.75	14,790.71	75,316.76	(4)	(4)	(4)
1917	1,580,000.00	249,738.80	43,881.48	453,417.17	1261,229.14	105,290.22	(2)	69,425.12	59,018.49	26,507.94	49,536.76	11,807.83	56,668.96	(4)	(4)	(4)
1916	1,080,000.00	177,213.30	27,867.77	289,708.77	174,753.22	63,189.11	(2)	63,125.80	30,305.43	21,168.07	38,365.08	9,593.93	35,352.22	(4)	(4)	(4)
1915	480,000.00	86,275.39	8,241.16	128,083.33	169,890.05	32,944.29	(2)	33,821.65	8,640.84	5,735.83	16,269.72	3,930.67	9,191.99	(4)	(4)	(4)

¹ Prior to 1920 included home economics.² Prior to 1920 included under home demonstration work.³ Prior to 1925 included foods, home management, and clothing.⁴ Prior to 1925 included under home economics.

State	Horticulture	Botany and plant pathology	Entomology	Rodent pests	Forestry	Agricultural engineering	Farm management	Rural organization	Marketing	Exhibits and fairs	Publicity	Miscellaneous	Unexpended balance
Alabama	\$360.87	\$200.99	\$158.43			\$6,267.96	\$4,504.38		\$716.27	\$6,040.88	\$5,599.53		
Arizona							1,048.52						
Arkansas	2,080.24						3,646.53		2,348.62				
California							2,957.19						
Colorado						1,733.66	2,287.50						
Connecticut	4,000.00								2,750.00				
Delaware		229.20											
Florida		9,548.77			\$102.77	625.03			1,161.03	2,369.15			
Georgia	2,209.40												
Idaho	1,980.00		1,587.07			3,496.83	7,957.54						
Illinois	7,371.13					2,280.40	3,074.70				3,305.33		
Indiana	7,604.22	6,970.45							5,225.00				
Iowa						240.96	6,400.00		3,855.78			\$516.66	
Kansas									1,475.45		1,249.53		
Kentucky	3,319.25					5,352.06	1,679.19		200.00				
Louisiana	923.12		433.95					\$225.00					
Maine													
Maryland	3,343.86	542.36	691.05		21.27				450.00				
Massachusetts	4,618.43				34.46		1,682.69						
Michigan													
Minnesota		3,973.79					2,895.15				1,006.02		
Mississippi	1,311.53					1,076.88			11,232.60				
Missouri	5,170.87		550.00			3,209.32	2,978.28	3,093.50	3,533.17				
Montana							2,260.48						
Nebraska	3,000.00					6,105.00	1,462.50		3,000.00		200.00		\$2.53
Nevada													
New Hampshire													
New Jersey	5,265.77				139.40	644.90	2,152.80						
New Mexico							2,206.70						
New York	614.66	13,575.00											
North Carolina	8,144.69	3,718.70	3,660.50		541.90	1,452.72	4,577.29	100.00			2,715.22		783.21
North Dakota													
Ohio	4,923.46		6,392.69										
Oklahoma	1,251.24		881.45			7,132.29	5,880.42		8,575.92		1,436.56		
Oregon	1,884.97					1,012.29	5,460.85		934.88				
Pennsylvania	24,338.37	1,477.61	1,313.46		390.23	741.04	530.94	809.32	3,624.93	5,901.99			
Rhode Island	319.37						274.07						
South Carolina	1,771.29												
South Dakota			7,354.53						14,635.99				31.16
Tennessee	1,320.90		3,414.34			1,962.14	1,200.00	1,833.33	999.96				
Texas	2,819.64					2,012.80		2,500.23	2,500.23				
Utah			2,376.73					2,357.39	925.28				
Vermont	474.92						1,871.14						
Virginia		34.57											
Washington	1,541.84	1,326.03	471.52			1,142.85	90.00			35.11	2,224.36		
West Virginia	861.89	269.08											

TABLE 14.—Expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (Federal Smith-Lever) for cooperative agricultural extension work in each State for the year ended June 30, 1926, by projects, and totals for 1915-1925—Continued

State	Horticul- ture	Botany and plant pathology	Entomol- ogy	Rodent pests	Forestry	Agricul- tural engi- neering	Farm manage- ment	Rural organiza- tion	Market- ing	Exhibits and fairs	Publicity	Miscella- neous	Unex- pended balance
Wisconsin	\$6, 434. 33	\$6, 280. 00	\$1, 555. 00			\$1, 545. 00	\$2, 495. 00		\$7, 915. 00				
Wyoming													
Total, 1926	109, 260. 26	48, 146. 55	30, 840. 72		\$1, 230. 03	48, 034. 13	71, 573. 86	\$10, 918. 77	76, 060. 11	\$14, 347. 13	\$17, 736. 55	\$516. 66	\$816. 90
1925	114, 473. 14	46, 623. 74	27, 010. 41	\$1, 737. 91	7, 053. 51	51, 688. 86	82, 053. 25	14, 044. 63	75, 929. 93	8, 437. 00	15, 324. 01		916. 10
1924	105, 347. 12	54, 154. 16	49, 340. 16	2, 711. 31	9, 184. 80	59, 303. 95	59, 855. 15	24, 304. 54	91, 555. 31	5, 677. 10	6, 221. 66		20, 394. 99
1923	113, 766. 16	54, 351. 72	30, 060. 01	2, 244. 63	4, 526. 43	54, 910. 50	63, 497. 82	13, 395. 83	86, 237. 42	2, 670. 14		345. 98	59, 183. 11
1922	119, 494. 94	42, 662. 39	27, 482. 48	600. 00	409. 84	57, 612. 13	65, 492. 11	4, 552. 23	70, 812. 25	1, 647. 17		10, 979. 02	69, 650. 55
1921	120, 881. 01	39, 347. 39	31, 290. 85	550. 00	1, 183. 59	75, 761. 33	45, 856. 28	7, 313. 30	61, 357. 69	1, 499. 98		3, 289. 89	106, 951. 50
1920	94, 734. 69	38, 021. 20	23, 249. 32		2, 248. 18	58, 678. 38	45, 260. 73	8, 660. 11	61, 803. 38	1, 723. 91		3, 992. 08	115, 655. 64
1919	89, 593. 31	40, 819. 23	21, 307. 37	388. 18	2, 089. 12	50, 945. 46	48, 087. 69	20, 794. 66	57, 132. 80	1, 943. 32		8, 775. 70	41, 171. 96
1918	73, 870. 57	24, 800. 53	7, 659. 64	864. 25	1, 201. 41	24, 119. 45	34, 733. 81	15, 744. 60	33, 629. 68	2, 680. 84		17, 186. 07	11, 933. 71
1917	45, 773. 14	11, 691. 68	7, 957. 23		4, 591. 58	21, 730. 76	32, 786. 96	10, 510. 03	18, 374. 98	2, 455. 40		32, 660. 70	4, 945. 63
1916	42, 949. 87	6, 801. 49	4, 603. 57		358. 45	15, 680. 02	34, 004. 56	3, 197. 59	7, 204. 80	748. 84		31, 731. 84	2, 076. 27
1915	16, 309. 53	400. 00	440. 00			1, 180. 15	4, 369. 31	126. 00	2, 298. 60	3, 712. 95		43, 070. 27	5, 065. 27

TABLE 15.—Expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (State Smith-Lever) for cooperative agricultural extension work in each State for the year ended June 30, 1926, by project, and totals for 1916-1925

State	Total	Adminis- tration	Printing and dis- tribution of publi- cations	County agent work	Home demon- stration work ¹	Boys' and girls' club work	Home econom- ics ^{2,3}	Exten- sion schools	Animal hus- bandry	Poultry	Dairying	Animal diseases	Agron- omy	Foods ⁴	Home manage- ment ⁴	Cloth- ing ⁴
Ala.....	\$193,201.83	\$6,060.71	\$237.90	\$89,853.16	\$46,551.38	\$8,295.42		\$225.00		\$7,427.03	\$3,713.52		\$2,596.01	\$4,511.19		\$233.33
Ariz.....	22,761.23	2,818.05	18.50	8,051.95	3,939.58				\$3,239.65	2,128.44	563.18		2,001.88			
Ark.....	153,576.10	8,122.00	1,920.85	76,888.12	56,538.90	239.00			1,941.67	35.00	1,527.59		1,717.30	1,675.00		210.00
Calif.....	115,061.46			97,528.46		17,533.00										
Colo.....	51,101.07	3,958.37	5,809.83	25,846.59	1,858.71	3,274.95			1,894.57	1,759.40			1,123.19	946.62		2,008.78
Conn.....	46,680.09	3,780.60	2,241.02		659.38	2,334.94	\$642.68		2,868.99	3,575.19	5,180.43		2,109.07	4,817.95		2,040.99
Del.....	10,741.56	4,090.08			600.00	715.48										
Fla.....	64,368.33			5,336.00	37,509.74					3,958.61				3,707.34		
Ga.....	227,780.76	14,304.99	202.45	115,906.07	54,693.56	5,895.87			1,951.11	1,942.80	6,872.75	\$1,666.47	2,532.38	1,294.22	\$175.00	
Idaho.....	32,867.74	2,976.36	236.40	11,491.98	5,974.43	250.00			3,864.81		2,298.09		2,330.27	1,057.80		
Ill.....	218,495.98			218,495.98												
Ind.....	152,087.09			152,087.09												
Iowa.....	160,596.43			145,894.91	11,189.03	3,512.49										
Kans.....	120,962.06	2,236.41	277.77	40,705.25	560.02	694.92	3,144.89	3,721.25	7,709.60	5,620.48	3,860.70	3,232.56	13,720.80	5,820.52	1,285.43	7,689.17
Ky.....	187,342.23	9,953.67	742.50	73,907.44	25,952.48	18,198.97		4,510.00	9,479.98	6,428.32	3,691.66		6,875.00	3,811.66		6,406.93
La.....	122,963.83	13,026.34	9,061.62	39,771.83	7,924.48	3,786.14			7,100.27	6,076.81	7,159.06		5,146.83	1,403.56		
Me.....	49,217.76	7,794.65		11,848.72		5,528.37				3,492.85	3,727.59		3,884.51		2,900.54	2,900.55
Md.....	60,963.51	6,386.34	2,372.23	22,461.76	10,060.91	2,964.46			3,178.31	2,880.17	2,792.07		3,036.50			
Mass.....	21,234.75			21,234.75												
Mich.....	149,913.95	10,218.60		60,924.65	3,933.28	3,566.58			624.33	4,973.30	12,371.70		5,994.14			
Minn.....	140,319.33	2,196.07		111,129.36	5,434.16	5,842.72			4,458.23		1,358.65		2,258.51			
Miss.....	162,904.83	2,199.70	370.87	109,589.26	31,366.67	2,516.43			730.10	841.32	838.61			427.27	2,599.82	
Mo.....	190,921.32	4,149.29	1,532.96	130,964.26	20,470.44	4,714.54	1,215.55	374.13	3,367.73	1,982.90	3,268.05		6,936.91	1,090.57	2,348.69	1,845.00
Mont.....	39,597.13	4,299.00	5,101.00	10,832.64	2,000.00	2,175.00				1,903.98				4,100.00	3,335.51	4,000.00
Nebr.....	93,620.98	7,939.95	2,108.85	48,631.65	2,166.79	9,105.02	776.04		2,754.90	1,497.99	1,159.63		1,982.16	1,427.79	726.55	1,612.21
Nev.....	6,530.11			1,572.06	2,200.00					1,075.00	1,683.05					
N. H.....	17,159.69			12,000.00		5,159.69										
N. J.....	70,773.81	710.00	2,635.00	17,535.98	5,219.00	12,952.00				3,366.83	5,170.00		3,205.00	3,020.00	3,200.00	6,000.00
N. Mex.....	31,035.53		1,185.55	10,540.58	7,856.14				2,434.02	2,445.77			4,605.44			
N. Y.....	188,634.11	1,972.19		107,082.35	45,450.00	10,906.67	2,125.09	900.00	3,250.00	3,250.00			2,100.00	1,674.32	1,094.75	1,545.53

Footnotes on p. 106.

TABLE 15.—Expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (State Smith-Lever) for cooperative agricultural extension work in each State for the year ended June 30, 1926, by project, and totals for 1916-1925—Continued

State	Total	Adminis- tration	Printing and dis- tribution of publi- cations	County agent work	Home demon- stration work ¹	Boys' and girls' club work	Home econom- ics ^{2 3}	Exten- sion schools	Animal hus- bandry	Poultry	Dairying	Animal diseases	Agron- omy	Foods ⁴	Home manage- ment ⁴	Cloth- ing ⁴
N. C.	\$217,356.06	\$375.43		\$96,467.86	\$60,056.11		\$3,230.00		\$25,160.07	\$8,121.68			\$14,798.56			
N. Dak.	58,694.01	8,730.55		30,804.87	2,039.29		\$604.74		2,167.86	200.65				\$2,864.82	\$333.63	\$812.31
Ohio	218,775.06	15,642.16		116,833.57	11,801.29	22,370.76			5,888.77	4,501.95			16,063.87	3,566.78	3,026.84	1,245.76
Okl.	156,422.88	15,299.41		82,145.44	15,245.00	10,738.61	5,515.08		3,000.00	3,750.00			3,000.00	2,800.00		2,700.00
Oreg.	41,224.89	6,645.38		13,224.51	1,200.00	5,180.00			1,600.00	2,550.00			1,700.00	1,250.00		1,250.00
Penn.	326,987.38	6,295.26		106,069.37	38,606.78	13,442.10	29,124.42		17,952.61	19,209.47			20,315.93			
R. I.	1,598.82	245.33		480.41	77.91	107.81			36.96				63.00			
S. C.	146,014.49		471.28	87,317.31	32,847.69	7,229.71			2,156.54	832.59			2,399.32	2,716.98		
S. Dak.	56,176.30	19,754.94	6,730.47	5,419.07	4,808.87	1,472.22			900.00	5,189.13	1,105.49	\$1,509.21	6,235.00	2,769.57		1,528.24
Tenn.	181,413.63	17,221.77	3,208.62	90,897.28	43,822.98	2,960.00	275.00	\$3,253.75			5,433.32					83.89
Tex.	331,015.26		9,049.29	203,524.42	83,336.56	3,700.00			5,200.00	2,600.00	2,600.00		3,723.25	3,950.00		600.00
Utah	24,565.68	2,910.71		15,883.19	4,271.81				299.97				558.46	600.00		
Vt.	25,473.53	2,607.48	314.81	9,025.06	3,644.10	4,937.96	153.74		9,143.68	1,013.08	2,262.85		7,530.39	2,564.65		3,282.34
Va.	171,804.66	3,248.18	15,226.95	42,296.81	43,396.59	1,335.04			2,757.60	2,978.89	2,766.76		3,097.86	2,667.01	2,599.20	3,176.71
Wash.	63,868.29	5,169.92	2,024.18	16,007.32	3,528.82	5,008.90							700.00			
W. Va.	115,015.45	4,380.00	2,953.21	64,319.05	19,229.87	9,660.33			3,868.86	3,944.70	5,709.43		8,128.41	3,001.67	1,504.65	3,909.39
Wis.	145,779.27	10,619.01	4,445.44	82,667.68	1,139.11	3,503.05		2,679.97	4,254.71	2,359.16	6,563.16					
Wyo.	14,399.74	309.14	13,490.60	600.00												
Total:	5,400,000.00	238,618.04	104,493.36	2,801,288.71	759,181.86	222,413.89	46,202.49	15,664.10	145,205.90	129,600.34	118,739.28	6,408.24	162,469.95	69,537.29	25,130.61	55,075.63
1925	5,399,999.99	260,230.20	80,633.60	2,871,202.68	764,356.32	180,045.94	114,996.88	15,716.27	150,132.86	109,889.36	110,540.95	13,609.97	132,991.43	60,993.43	25,993.85	67,048.09
1924	5,400,000.00	285,911.89	81,005.72	2,962,393.16	750,939.18	194,681.32	165,523.64	13,984.83	176,842.99	103,904.31	133,617.88	13,628.91	117,546.29	(4)	(4)	(4)
1923	5,400,000.00	332,631.65	74,414.38	2,940,071.60	831,627.67	193,467.20	104,525.11	5,506.33	150,062.17	100,913.09	115,412.01	10,546.32	115,216.02	(4)	(4)	(4)
1922	5,100,000.00	299,388.81	78,678.18	2,669,702.27	775,682.83	228,517.62	200,301.69	16,517.56	117,689.62	89,407.18	88,359.26	10,248.45	128,143.57	(4)	(4)	(4)
1921	4,600,000.00	299,526.68	76,823.38	2,348,738.60	761,014.77	215,447.91	94,802.54	22,731.78	104,050.07	77,498.14	74,905.25	15,728.27	100,675.72	(4)	(4)	(4)
1920	4,100,000.00	247,554.18	58,956.38	2,04,209.25	589,724.44	178,287.12	117,032.75	47,019.29	84,244.58	61,520.81	50,416.25	14,135.15	70,309.47	(4)	(4)	(4)
1919	2,100,000.00	252,329.45	55,540.79	941,902.93	1,293,869.64	112,706.28	(2)	28,667.68	55,747.75	34,779.81	48,483.73	11,498.94	42,583.94	(4)	(4)	(4)
1918	1,600,000.00	178,212.44	40,130.89	766,416.54	1,197,262.21	80,315.51	35,850.11	44,274.89	22,973.75	45,155.37	8,054.15	44,613.67	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1917	1,100,000.00	97,302.53	34,819.50	541,495.05	1,126,235.78	50,209.68	(2)	36,501.94	27,199.22	12,722.78	24,306.88	5,230.27	26,433.67	(4)	(4)	(4)
1916	600,000.00	90,055.50	15,198.34	283,077.42	168,468.44	28,473.54	(2)	25,754.65	7,305.47	7,102.61	9,905.43	2,406.88	9,439.85	(4)	(4)	(4)

¹ Prior to 1920 included under home economics.² Prior to 1920 included under home demonstration work.³ Prior to 1925 included foods, home management, and clothing.⁴ Prior to 1925 included under home economics.

[illegible]

TABLE 15.—Expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (State Smith-Lever) for cooperative agricultural extension work in each State for the year ended June 30, 1926, by project, and totals for 1916-1925—Continued

State	Horti- culture	Botany and plant pathology	Ento- mology, apiculture, orni- thology	Forestry	Agricul- tural en- gineering	Farm manage- ment	Rural or- ganization	Market- ing	Exhibits and fairs	Rodent pests	Publicity	Miscel- laneous	Unex- pended balance
Vermont.....	\$460.63					\$495.36							
Virginia.....	12,923.16	\$4,055.03			\$4,998.77								
Washington.....	2,745.15	2,496.45	\$1,192.13		2,692.66	650.20			\$839.86		\$1,468.67		
West Virginia.....	250.00												
Wisconsin.....	2,264.07	1,089.21	455.52	\$268.68	2,640.89	883.04		3,402.45					
Wyoming.....													
Total, 1926.....	129,784.36	37,415.83	52,583.16	11,624.24	64,390.07	35,904.72	\$28,647.75	48,523.70	1,696.09	\$1,469.20	27,084.29		\$816.90
1925.....	132,523.13	39,278.00	48,187.89	15,059.40	58,605.76	38,129.86	25,077.49	57,812.86	1,381.76	675.00	21,721.85	\$2,249.06	916.10
1924.....	145,418.75	24,372.62	34,971.48	3,341.97	57,456.05	42,429.13	6,831.87	54,499.08	1,913.03	1,444.28	6,793.01	153.62	20,394.99
1923.....	127,599.02	16,280.70	43,239.84	2,595.41	65,911.42	39,344.76	6,270.69	59,186.20	3,768.04	2,220.00		7.26	59,183.11
1922.....	99,493.33	23,688.88	32,150.09	6,857.47	42,101.04	31,293.57	5,296.99	69,367.15	3,758.05	1,627.05		10,078.79	69,650.55
1921.....	82,432.04	38,993.32	22,121.07	50.00	5,870.22	31,388.27	35,981.24	10,142.62	56,663.33	11,119.99		7,343.09	105,951.50
1920.....	76,121.70	29,513.14	21,011.90	1,927.09	5,555.87	42,707.86	25,288.52	12,718.94	32,737.92	9,380.74		3,971.01	115,655.64
1919.....	37,705.66	19,646.78	10,750.04	1,163.59	3,759.50	26,472.85	21,327.94	13,077.73	31,572.65	10,134.00		3,104.36	41,171.96
1918.....	22,294.37	19,659.97	9,904.89	367.54	1,184.10	20,830.86	13,135.06	13,798.22	20,502.90			3,128.85	11,933.71
1917.....	18,183.43	18,643.05	7,030.07		3,171.32	12,420.99	15,638.37	12,636.50	9,544.02	12,489.65		2,839.67	4,945.63
1916.....	9,911.70	5,388.86	3,560.81		1,498.89	3,003.55	6,065.04	12,279.09	1,850.19	3,742.83		3,434.64	2,076.27

TABLE 16.—*Sources of offset to Federal Smith-Lever funds for fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, by States and totals for 1916-1925*

State	Total	State	County	Other (farmers' organiza- tions)	Unex- pended balance
Alabama.....	\$193,201.83	\$159,565.17	\$33,636.66		
Arizona.....	22,761.23	22,761.23			
Arkansas.....	153,576.10	75,000.00	78,576.10		
California.....	115,061.46	115,061.46			
Colorado.....	51,101.07	33,009.94	18,091.13		
Connecticut.....	46,680.09	46,680.09			
Delaware.....	10,741.56	10,741.56			
Florida.....	64,368.33	48,832.25	15,536.08		
Georgia.....	227,780.76	117,120.00	110,660.76		
Idaho.....	32,867.74	32,867.74			
Illinois.....	218,495.98	110,900.00		\$107,595.98	
Indiana.....	152,087.09	75,842.02	76,245.07		
Iowa.....	160,596.43		160,596.43		
Kansas.....	120,962.06	82,495.80	38,466.26		
Kentucky.....	187,342.23	141,116.30	46,225.93		
Louisiana.....	122,963.83	91,287.20	31,676.63		
Maine.....	49,217.76	49,217.76			
Maryland.....	60,963.51	60,963.51			
Massachusetts.....	21,234.75	21,234.75			
Michigan.....	149,913.95	93,605.96	56,307.99		
Minnesota.....	140,319.33	98,205.86	42,113.47		
Mississippi.....	162,904.83	62,787.80	100,117.03		
Missouri.....	190,921.32	62,739.28	128,182.04		
Montana.....	39,597.13	30,064.49	9,532.64		
Nebraska.....	93,620.98	52,730.96	40,887.49		\$2.53
Nevada.....	6,530.11	6,530.11			
New Hampshire.....	17,159.69	17,159.69			
New Jersey.....	70,773.81	70,773.81			
New Mexico.....	31,035.53	23,564.00	7,471.53		
New York.....	188,634.11	109,029.26	78,821.64		783.21
North Carolina.....	217,356.06	163,398.42	53,957.64		
North Dakota.....	58,694.01	28,563.77	30,130.24		
Ohio.....	218,775.06	165,619.62	53,155.44		
Oklahoma.....	156,422.88	118,765.52	37,657.36		
Oregon.....	41,224.89	41,224.89			
Pennsylvania.....	326,987.38	261,014.29	65,973.09		
Rhode Island.....	1,598.82	1,567.66			31.16
South Carolina.....	146,014.49	103,936.17	42,078.32		
South Dakota.....	56,176.30	56,176.30			
Tennessee.....	181,413.63	79,132.99	102,280.64		
Texas.....	331,015.26	251,326.40	79,688.86		
Utah.....	24,565.68	24,565.68			
Vermont.....	25,473.53	25,473.53			
Virginia.....	171,804.66	168,808.88	2,995.78		
Washington.....	63,868.29	60,312.65	3,555.64		
West Virginia.....	115,015.45	21,377.03	93,638.42		
Wisconsin.....	145,779.27	113,224.10	32,555.17		
Wyoming.....	14,399.74	14,399.74			
Total, 1926.....	5,400,000.00	3,620,775.64	1,670,811.48	107,595.98	816.90
1925.....	5,399,999.99	3,657,975.00	1,634,787.09	106,321.80	916.10
1924.....	5,400,000.00	3,542,542.33	1,729,371.54	107,691.14	20,394.99
1923.....	5,400,000.00	3,463,045.41	1,769,973.22	107,798.26	59,183.11
1922.....	5,100,000.00	3,218,002.63	1,712,675.09	99,671.73	69,650.55
1921.....	4,600,000.00	2,966,461.61	1,518,778.45	8,808.44	105,951.50
1920.....	4,100,000.00	2,630,754.55	1,095,923.84	257,665.97	115,655.64
1919.....	2,100,000.00	1,588,066.42	316,367.59	156,394.03	41,171.96
1918.....	1,600,000.00	1,313,330.47	215,077.20	59,658.62	11,933.71
1917.....	1,100,000.00	952,114.31	94,556.74	48,383.33	4,945.62
1916.....	600,000.00	497,484.18	69,226.79	31,212.76	2,076.27

TABLE 17.—Total expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States for the year ended June 30, 1926, by sources of funds, and totals for 1915-1925

State	Total	United States Department of Agriculture			Clarke-McNary		Smith-Lever		State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.
		Farmers' cooperative demonstration work	Other ³	State	Clarke-McNary		Smith-Lever				
					Federal	State	Federal	State			
Alabama	\$466,078.42	\$32,618.77		\$1,507.33	\$1,507.33	\$203,201.83	\$193,201.83	\$7.81	\$34,033.52		
Arizona	117,980.64	11,614.84				32,761.23	22,761.23	25,421.67	25,421.67		
Arkansas	444,113.74	29,609.83				163,576.10	153,576.10		89,875.21		\$7,476.50
California	639,113.56	23,425.26		625.00	625.00	123,061.46	113,061.46	205,315.38	169,000.00		
Colorado	187,753.28	22,567.68		1,000.00	1,000.00	61,101.07	51,101.07	9,767.81	36,719.24		164.79
Connecticut	242,174.04	12,012.70	\$4,331.62	458.34	458.34	56,680.09	46,680.09	29,881.84	96,002.64		
Delaware	37,381.93	5,898.81				20,741.56	10,741.56				
Florida	282,987.92	21,358.78				74,368.33	64,368.33	22,283.36	100,609.12		
Georgia	631,412.02	35,893.21		1,489.58	1,489.58	237,780.76	227,780.76	62,793.27	64,184.86		
Idaho	169,240.41	19,531.42				42,867.74	32,867.74	22,736.48	46,769.87		251.33
Illinois	1,011,045.35	7,361.97	4,215.83			228,495.98	218,495.98	12,800.00	29,040.54		514,850.88
Indiana	488,923.58	11,180.42				162,087.09	152,087.09	51,325.06	72,380.84		39,863.08
Iowa	988,472.66	14,476.16		1,500.00	1,500.00	170,596.43	160,596.43	214,136.01	141,500.00		284,167.63
Kansas	540,224.86	12,866.61				130,962.06	120,962.06	59,326.35	145,977.04		70,130.74
Kentucky	455,892.76	31,161.02				197,342.23	187,342.23	1,125.00	37,311.92		1,610.36
Louisiana	375,244.50	31,366.95				132,963.83	122,963.83	826.09	85,041.82		2,081.98
Maine	161,275.02	18,364.84				59,217.76	49,217.76	889.98	29,060.84		4,523.84
Maryland	290,518.72	17,566.03		1,500.00	1,500.00	70,963.51	60,963.51	81,038.67	56,987.00		
Massachusetts	402,999.70	23,954.32		1,169.17	1,169.17	31,234.75	21,234.75	83,630.70	240,606.84		
Michigan	576,944.62	9,984.22		1,491.67	1,491.67	159,913.95	149,913.95	100,208.16	153,941.00		
Minnesota	443,076.31	13,108.89		1,125.00	1,125.00	150,319.33	140,319.33	24,984.04	82,083.18		30,011.54
Mississippi	493,739.11	36,453.96				172,904.83	162,904.83	2,129.56	117,966.66		1,379.27
Missouri	424,087.35	13,785.88		1,187.50	1,187.50	200,921.32	190,921.32	8,813.61	7,270.22		
Montana	242,420.95	24,347.18	3,972.50			49,597.13	39,597.13	36,357.91	88,549.10		25,297.47
Nebraska	321,937.24	14,114.17	4,427.44			103,618.45	93,618.45	23,912.93	56,948.33		4,380.66
Nevada	96,957.83	11,395.55	3,848.29			16,530.11	6,530.11	686.02	53,587.09		
New Hampshire	156,036.17	17,885.51		1,630.50	1,630.50	27,159.69	17,159.69	44,484.81	46,085.47		
New Jersey	320,799.32	13,779.27		1,200.00	1,200.00	80,773.81	70,773.81	14,317.81	138,754.62		
New Mexico	151,706.07	20,389.58				41,035.53	31,035.53				1,481.80
New York	1,239,126.24	13,029.92		1,905.00	1,905.00	197,850.90	187,850.90	299,717.30	533,839.16		3,028.06
North Carolina	611,311.75	32,547.54		1,225.00	1,225.00	227,356.06	217,356.06	14,170.05	117,432.04		
North Dakota	201,667.58	24,023.93		1,250.00	1,250.00	68,694.01	58,694.01	4,307.18	43,448.45		
Ohio	681,797.93	11,465.65		1,231.25	1,231.25	228,775.06	218,775.06	73,119.75	146,924.97		274.94
Oklahoma	496,391.40	26,801.64				166,422.88	156,422.88	146,744.00			
Oregon	290,444.46	23,099.78	1,334.70			51,224.89	41,224.89	91,856.01	77,677.10		4,027.09
Pennsylvania	685,218.60	6.97		1,500.00	1,500.00	336,987.38	326,987.38	18,236.87	5,825.00		9,266.00
Rhode Island	34,473.59	6,227.84				11,567.66	11,567.66	19.43			

South Carolina.....	423,626.37	30,850.75	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00	156,014.49	146,014.49	7,967.99	79,778.65	-----
South Dakota.....	319,109.16	22,273.18	-----	-----	-----	66,176.30	56,176.30	69,155.93	101,629.84	-----
Tennessee.....	414,900.86	33,665.27	-----	562.50	562.50	191,413.63	181,413.63	7,132.95	90.06	60.32
Texas.....	974,267.42	54,857.68	-----	962.50	962.50	341,015.26	331,015.26	7,500.00	237,954.22	-----
Utah.....	94,558.33	16,503.46	800.00	-----	-----	34,565.68	24,565.68	14,434.32	2,088.06	1,601.13
Vermont.....	122,650.69	17,695.97	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00	35,473.53	25,473.53	7,077.82	14,895.03	19,034.81
Virginia.....	521,663.66	30,960.16	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00	181,804.66	171,804.66	33,529.76	88,971.18	11,593.24
Washington.....	242,773.22	23,047.22	-----	-----	-----	73,868.29	63,868.29	2,066.20	79,923.22	-----
West Virginia.....	365,933.12	16,726.97	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00	125,015.45	115,015.45	106,175.25	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	473,102.10	7,797.65	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00	155,779.27	145,779.27	29,481.08	131,264.83	-----
Wyoming.....	131,938.25	17,511.32	2,749.73	-----	-----	24,399.74	14,399.74	41,477.72	31,400.00	-----
Total, 1926.....	19,485,492.81	967,166.73	29,377.72	32,020.34	32,020.34	5,879,183.10	5,399,183.10	2,113,369.94	3,996,614.08	1,036,557.46
1925.....	19,332,371.40	962,390.34	3 228,856.67	-----	-----	5,879,083.89	5,399,083.89	1,978,746.89	3,893,814.16	990,395.56
1924.....	19,082,025.04	991,900.82	3 234,320.98	-----	-----	5,859,605.01	5,379,605.01	1,696,878.21	3,883,185.02	1,036,529.99
1923.....	18,484,845.00	1,004,729.29	3 275,532.24	-----	-----	5,820,816.89	5,340,816.89	1,712,766.53	3,420,000.81	910,182.35
1922.....	17,181,751.64	1,007,263.48	3 209,540.93	-----	-----	5,510,349.45	5,030,349.45	1,497,379.71	2,972,740.71	954,127.91
1921.....	16,792,248.32	1,025,083.33	3 435,046.70	-----	-----	4,974,048.50	4,494,048.50	1,549,897.30	3,293,566.38	1,020,557.61
1920.....	14,658,079.92	1,021,091.39	3 406,020.96	-----	-----	4,464,344.36	3,984,344.36	1,244,465.72	2,865,739.87	672,073.26
1919.....	14,661,560.50	1 5,564,839.70	3 935,373.64	-----	-----	2,538,828.04	2,058,828.04	901,828.49	2,291,209.30	370,653.29
1918.....	11,302,764.75	2 3,900,406.30	3 507,282.95	-----	-----	2,068,066.29	1,588,066.29	881,091.25	1,863,632.29	494,219.38
1917.....	6,149,619.63	958,333.87	3 185,893.15	-----	-----	1,575,054.38	1,095,054.38	832,114.16	1,258,296.14	244,873.55
1916.....	4,864,180.94	900,389.92	3 165,172.01	-----	-----	1,077,923.73	597,923.73	872,733.90	973,251.56	276,786.09
1915.....	3,597,235.85	905,782.00	3 105,168.40	-----	-----	474,934.73	-----	1,044,270.38	780,331.79	286,748.55

¹ Includes \$4,598,243.13 emergency funds.² Includes \$2,949,072.48 emergency funds.³ Prior to 1926 included funds from various other bureaus.

TABLE 18.—Total expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States for the year ended June 30, 1926, by items of expense, and totals for 1915-1925

State	Total appropriation	Personal service—Salaries and labor	Publications	Supplies and materials	Communication service ¹	Transportation of things ¹	Heat, light, water power	Equipment	Travel expenses	Miscellaneous
Alabama	\$466,078.42	\$399,000.36	\$4,885.76	\$7,839.14	\$3,049.18	\$375.21	\$60.50	\$4,256.75	\$45,261.97	\$1,349.55
Arizona	117,980.64	81,956.72	361.92	3,273.48	762.42	235.79	39.02	1,733.70	27,844.49	1,773.10
Arkansas	444,113.74	360,112.96	6,606.09	4,279.89	2,436.53	342.36		3,662.92	63,330.43	3,392.56
California	639,113.56	479,014.45	5,358.79	24,330.26	9,287.74	1,013.21	675.41	4,990.39	109,765.53	9,677.78
Colorado	187,753.28	121,782.60	5,788.67	8,467.07	2,372.72	450.58	16.00	1,640.02	45,476.59	1,759.03
Connecticut	242,174.04	167,660.08	4,209.49	8,363.09	5,157.41	289.91	2,339.30	3,475.69	42,234.67	8,444.40
Delaware	37,381.93	27,162.77	1,493.43	1,530.17	499.37	30.95		332.76	6,332.48	
Florida	282,987.92	243,685.50	4,424.90	4,006.69	920.11	164.49	4.00	2,069.83	26,955.30	757.10
Georgia	631,412.02	541,291.03	4,755.84	5,701.97	1,575.47	147.78	1,531.27	3,349.35	34,404.07	38,655.24
Idaho	169,240.41	118,096.93	2,001.30	5,488.39	2,976.45	351.72	79.34	753.67	37,810.62	1,681.99
Illinois	1,011,045.35	649,612.28	3,242.12	61,316.99	36,243.27	2,820.96	6,596.91	38,107.20	97,269.73	115,835.89
Indiana	488,923.58	373,606.97	4,562.63	26,982.66	6,236.13	1,517.71	188.52	1,541.52	71,579.35	2,708.09
Iowa	988,472.66	647,290.23	38,606.58	49,117.11	41,676.79	3,994.31	2,432.72	16,371.53	136,025.94	52,957.45
Kansas	540,224.86	361,398.12	2,523.57	29,277.75	11,441.65	1,908.35	600.67	26,907.54	59,164.46	46,942.73
Kentucky	455,892.76	338,125.15	2,124.38	6,036.26	1,649.46	700.75	3,600.00	2,389.76	100,975.52	291.48
Louisiana	375,244.50	329,127.31	6,306.49	4,244.66	1,652.12	222.39	400.00	1,630.80	31,532.04	128.69
Maine	161,275.02	109,971.11	1,727.81	7,497.82	3,278.23	406.53	2,092.22	2,030.48	33,902.20	368.62
Maryland	290,518.72	222,188.99	2,715.13	8,962.87	2,251.75	1,129.95	1,005.25	1,290.07	50,507.43	467.28
Massachusetts	402,999.70	254,207.91	3,743.35	4,936.65	3,538.78	695.05	1,538.80	1,211.25	131,984.03	2,509.12
Michigan	576,944.62	491,607.88	8,279.71	9,269.40	2,823.60	476.27	173.56	2,381.03	61,262.54	844.19
Minnesota	443,076.31	324,097.25	9,933.58	9,776.75	7,510.07	988.32	220.17	3,241.58	84,609.19	2,699.40
Mississippi	493,739.11	454,457.33	1,873.27	3,931.71	2,088.00	162.68	591.35	888.64	29,072.63	673.50
Missouri	424,087.35	323,855.75	5,410.59	10,423.95	6,329.65	1,013.83	85.85	1,849.92	71,881.09	3,236.72
Montana	242,420.95	178,211.76	2,369.89	3,648.37	1,023.24	262.95	1,165.00	1,822.43	54,170.31	47.00
Nebraska	321,937.24	242,701.63	2,909.76	9,793.43	7,724.26	1,011.98	237.45	4,086.09	49,078.86	3,793.78
Nevada	96,957.83	59,753.27	21.79	3,734.54	1,995.15	349.30	133.10	2,678.55	26,606.06	1,686.07
New Hampshire	156,036.17	106,764.18	2,458.68	5,346.85	2,600.31	616.39	966.63	3,879.70	30,234.11	8,056.39
New Jersey	320,943.30	229,943.30	7,536.38	13,373.89	4,359.69	410.76	653.08	11,014.73	45,451.10	3,236.72
New Mexico	151,706.07	99,012.27	3,342.66	3,875.07	1,955.62	1,051.65	339.30	3,940.67	37,159.77	1,029.06
New York	1,239,126.24	729,418.05	101,796.00	47,999.30	33,568.27	1,762.69	41,400.20	40,771.64	134,936.24	107,473.85
North Carolina	611,311.75	508,435.42	5,830.50	6,081.58	2,372.50	533.69	1,279.32	2,493.75	81,923.52	2,361.47
North Dakota	201,667.58	146,056.65	808.61	2,377.23	675.49	71.70	3,033.39	158.36	48,433.44	52.71
Ohio	681,797.93	527,917.11	12,018.33	16,351.08	4,768.96	383.84	709.89	2,209.59	115,648.53	2,500.49
Oklahoma	496,391.40	445,978.53	6,152.40	3,851.89	1,992.43	97.71	201.27	1,388.15	36,220.40	2,874.36
Oregon	290,444.46	208,323.88	2,130.95	10,090.59	6,164.41	510.05	1,700.47	2,217.37	57,931.58	4,224.54
Pennsylvania	685,218.60	507,520.17	1,329.49	10,832.57	12,826.69	392.88		479.14	145,912.74	5,024.87
Rhode Island	34,473.59	23,388.90	600.00	2,899.72	355.56	191.97		1,712.57	5,024.87	300.00
South Carolina	423,626.37	362,424.78	7,518.20	6,534.17	3,961.09	467.83	625.55	742.03	40,030.69	1,322.03
South Dakota	319,900.16	227,193.95	2,374.51	10,770.16	6,438.67	801.83	214.97	1,388.26	64,895.30	5,031.51
Tennessee	414,900.86	344,235.76	8,369.27	12,214.43	2,566.30	720.79	988.95	1,972.36	40,149.33	3,683.67
Texas	974,267.42	807,746.83	6,170.81	6,315.52	1,983.51	217.82		65.90	151,715.46	51.57
Utah	94,558.33	76,723.73	785.65	2,765.04	431.66	91.84		206.67	13,147.10	406.64

Vermont-----	122, 650. 69	84, 434. 64	651. 37	6, 167. 41	2, 512. 65	219. 05	360. 00	3, 096. 97	21, 169. 62	4, 038. 98
Virginia-----	521, 663. 66	415, 786. 46	13, 025. 29	8, 511. 79	3, 043. 99	730. 16	69. 60	2, 843. 49	72, 608. 13	5, 044. 75
Washington-----	242, 773. 22	176, 967. 83	5, 113. 23	12, 110. 80	4, 192. 19	640. 33	14. 00	5, 164. 27	38, 570. 57	-----
West Virginia-----	365, 933. 12	303, 794. 74	4, 002. 89	5, 645. 77	2, 198. 65	546. 39	194. 70	19, 170. 12	29, 877. 15	502. 71
Wisconsin-----	473, 102. 10	318, 331. 68	8, 654. 72	4, 861. 56	4, 320. 43	272. 27	-----	683. 81	125, 998. 14	9, 979. 49
Wyoming-----	131, 938. 25	94, 834. 77	981. 26	1, 947. 95	470. 19	221. 24	-----	340. 29	33, 139. 05	3. 50
Total, 1926-----	19, 485, 492. 81	14, 645, 209. 97	332, 887. 97	523, 105. 44	270, 258. 81	32, 076. 21	77, 008. 93	240, 933. 31	2, 899, 159. 58	464, 852. 59
1925-----	19, 332, 371. 40	14, 376, 987. 22	317, 825. 82	515, 783. 58	255, 634. 14	33, 419. 12	85, 051. 59	279, 476. 73	3, 000, 956. 41	467, 236. 79
1924-----	19, 082, 025. 04	13, 960, 024. 41	344, 036. 52	771, 311. 06	233, 704. 70	27, 215. 82	63, 155. 12	176, 912. 37	3, 147, 711. 34	357, 953. 70
1923-----	18, 484, 845. 00	13, 669, 718. 39	336, 906. 94	477, 957. 00	194, 642. 98	25, 567. 34	54, 900. 21	148, 038. 03	3, 031, 252. 99	545, 861. 12
1922-----	17, 181, 751. 64	12, 740, 999. 28	395, 859. 62	410, 592. 62	1186, 562. 01	(1)	47, 197. 29	129, 259. 56	2, 765, 227. 90	506, 053. 36
1921-----	16, 792, 248. 32	12, 416, 878. 29	382, 034. 06	516, 051. 82	1195, 275. 08	(1)	48, 735. 14	140, 983. 36	2, 873, 523. 01	218, 767. 56
1920-----	14, 658, 079. 92	10, 481, 790. 44	308, 629. 24	433, 337. 62	1137, 230. 47	(1)	36, 471. 25	134, 720. 51	2, 807, 798. 73	318, 101. 66
1919-----	14, 661, 560. 50	10, 649, 803. 53	263, 371. 74	493, 138. 35	1133, 351. 26	(1)	19, 574. 36	185, 407. 12	2, 735, 151. 37	181, 762. 77
1918-----	11, 302, 764. 75	8, 335, 805. 69	190, 267. 35	417, 264. 23	1127, 128. 31	(1)	18, 246. 60	216, 040. 27	1, 830, 764. 70	167, 247. 60
1917-----	6, 149, 619. 63	4, 490, 900. 05	144, 777. 26	230, 752. 18	168, 330. 02	(1)	6, 214. 88	87, 223. 27	1, 023, 405. 63	98, 016. 34
1916-----	4, 864, 180. 94	3, 514, 061. 85	98, 850. 56	176, 793. 16	148, 709. 30	(1)	4, 842. 21	95, 182. 98	849, 259. 37	76, 481. 51
1915-----	3, 597, 235. 85	2, 686, 923. 95	72, 090. 72	105, 526. 62	137, 437. 90	(1)	9, 614. 79	63, 084. 01	603, 432. 74	19, 125. 12

1 Prior to 1923 transportation of things was included in communication service.

TABLE 19.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States for the year ended June 30, 1926, by projects, and totals for 1915-1925

State	Total	Adminis- tration	Printing and dis- tribu- tion of publica- tions	County agent work	Home dem- onstration work	Boys' and girls' club work	Home econom- ics	Exten- sion schools	Animal hus- bandry	Poultry	Dairy- ing	Animal diseases	Agrono- my	Foods and nutrition
Alabama	\$466, 078.42	\$18, 156.21	\$5, 393.35	\$215, 527.97	\$128, 845.48	\$10, 954.84		\$4, 496.85	\$5, 382.00	\$11, 783.27	\$5, 891.64		\$2, 714.80	\$8, 133.10
Arizona	117, 980.64	11, 955.27	361.92	66, 246.54	23, 335.69	4, 774.16			4, 296.85	4, 318.41	1, 942.15		4, 438.66	6, 689.49
Arkansas	444, 113.74	17, 597.21	13, 735.80	224, 990.25	152, 457.22	32, 102.98				1, 401.51	5, 116.80		4, 249.73	4, 309.78
California	639, 113.56	12, 355.81		401, 897.39	110, 920.30	17, 295.24			5, 348.47	9, 200.00	4, 800.00		4, 815.00	1, 951.75
Colorado	187, 753.28	11, 388.23	11, 238.65	99, 798.13	10, 658.62	16, 822.44		603.63	6, 385.20	10, 345.87	10, 392.69		5, 937.67	4, 897.14
Connecticut	242, 174.04	21, 370.71	5, 429.97	106, 401.47	10, 716.83	9, 399.88								
Delaware	37, 381.93	6, 111.37	1, 556.43	14, 724.82	5, 360.23	5, 845.04		2, 430.82		3, 958.61	4, 722.79			7, 307.34
Florida	282, 987.92	10, 079.08	6, 951.92	142, 042.15	163, 277.01	16, 744.94			7, 561.37	8, 784.69	8, 293.42	\$2, 066.72	13, 929.47	1, 686.33
Georgia	631, 412.02	25, 882.34	8, 084.40	307, 397.68	163, 277.01	16, 744.94			10, 089.56	3, 620.19	9, 543.86	2, 604.89	13, 508.99	3, 558.78
Idaho	169, 240.41	11, 361.20	2, 001.30	87, 083.45	22, 742.12	6, 033.62		982.32	7, 113.11	11, 161.88	12, 126.75	19.40	10, 448.93	6, 039.93
Illinois	1, 011, 045.35	17, 358.29	2, 111.36	803, 205.25	93, 600.93	13, 290.12	4, 624.14		12, 462.17	12, 021.13	25, 806.93	4, 548.30	16, 034.85	11, 543.07
Indiana	488, 923.58	25, 803.20	4, 562.63	273, 936.35	12, 001.74	43, 185.18		46, 844.67	8, 466.63	9, 979.61	6, 420.26	3, 236.91	15, 207.50	6, 141.36
Iowa	988, 472.66	59, 349.75	15, 136.80	637, 343.03	44, 872.89	33, 353.72	496.39	38, 352.19	14, 214.70	6, 721.13	4, 190.63	3, 740.97	9, 770.80	6, 396.42
Kansas	540, 224.86	28, 048.06	4, 017.38	316, 864.19	44, 640.04	10, 380.03	3, 196.35	7, 850.71	15, 546.60	9, 979.61	6, 420.26		5, 579.73	4, 114.13
Kentucky	455, 892.76	18, 707.01	4, 990.46	230, 169.51	71, 845.48	29, 884.56			7, 636.92	3, 492.85	3, 727.59		3, 884.51	
Louisiana	375, 244.50	23, 271.70	11, 429.02	204, 205.14	70, 085.78	9, 181.47		889.98	4, 524.75	4, 139.39	4, 451.42		4, 778.28	
Maine	161, 275.02	13, 542.43	1, 727.81	65, 571.17	46, 969.24	7, 028.37			4, 085.71	5, 656.78	1, 507.55	6.12	4, 678.12	3, 853.25
Maryland	290, 518.72	14, 390.88	5, 544.58	116, 151.94	78, 457.45	5, 039.51			4, 877.35	13, 688.86	22, 036.99		24, 742.95	3, 741.88
Massachusetts	402, 999.70	19, 786.44	7, 623.20	111, 832.73	91, 705.82	113, 184.32		2, 411.01	9, 817.10	7, 155.10	18, 009.77	4, 390.48	3, 748.09	3, 542.30
Michigan	576, 944.62	11, 899.07	7, 690.25	315, 752.70	25, 739.67	50, 320.59		6, 267.04	4, 415.90	6, 606.27	8, 247.67		3, 029.41	
Minnesota	443, 076.31	21, 301.51	7, 470.13	269, 811.95	21, 720.94	39, 890.64			11, 878.94	4, 852.39	10, 484.80		23, 915.09	4, 145.22
Mississippi	493, 739.11	21, 231.19	1, 873.27	236, 065.74	157, 398.64	24, 989.42		680.29	4, 755.04	3, 948.79	3, 191.18	760.52	6, 757.53	4, 100.00
Missouri	424, 087.35	14, 890.01	11, 174.46	236, 927.33	35, 841.99	15, 461.60	4, 253.64	2, 610.19	8, 487.10	1, 075.00	1, 683.05		8, 039.18	6, 315.71
Montana	242, 420.95	18, 326.13	7, 441.09	131, 129.51	26, 875.92	12, 288.15								
Nebraska	321, 937.24	14, 294.07	4, 407.40	202, 403.60	10, 497.84	17, 267.34	2, 861.43							
Nevada	96, 957.83	9, 106.81	21.79	52, 728.94	32, 342.24									
New Hampshire	156, 036.17	11, 955.40	1, 525.35	48, 228.39	35, 652.39	37, 032.52		1, 079.78					1, 740.15	
New Jersey	320, 799.32	15, 449.73	12, 788.51	117, 339.63	59, 548.43	48, 785.08				3, 983.19	3, 954.61		5, 273.83	4, 238.48
New Mexico	151, 706.07	14, 014.58	3, 319.28	98, 780.56	21, 423.17				2, 434.02	9, 913.59	10, 475.55		4, 605.44	
New York	1, 239, 126.24	91, 626.77	125, 894.54	447, 644.53	214, 648.94	103, 412.68	14, 932.55	53, 424.63	18, 735.01	15, 846.00	7, 315.90		14, 896.66	11, 765.04
North Carolina	611, 311.75	27, 060.81	10, 753.00	327, 322.43	153, 109.68	2, 405.14			25, 207.03	8, 126.55			22, 315.04	1, 727.45
North Dakota	201, 667.58	14, 786.43	1, 510.86	125, 812.88	6, 235.92	9, 391.68			4, 292.53	2, 224.38	4, 020.59	4, 071.56	29, 797.39	6, 328.06
Ohio	681, 797.93	52, 226.99	13, 888.14	306, 759.99	62, 372.90	58, 932.44	3, 842.92	38, 013.06	18, 137.13	10, 335.26	8, 825.77		4, 723.07	8, 144.80
Oklahoma	496, 391.40	25, 370.63	8, 838.40	268, 793.55	134, 615.52	15, 412.95			4, 332.84	7, 514.97	5, 165.19		4, 230.77	4, 062.47
Oregon	290, 444.46	25, 616.00	3, 039.05	141, 439.05	12, 705.12	45, 150.55			4, 071.34	4, 656.63	3, 409.84		6, 731.16	3, 242.97
Pennsylvania	685, 218.60	73, 690.54	1, 350.50	289, 027.13	60, 981.93	14, 590.55	46, 003.91		18, 925.57	20, 118.06	31, 297.82		21, 664.19	
Rhode Island	34, 473.59	2, 463.29	600.00	16, 203.28	8, 681.78	4, 641.58			532.00	507.29			440.04	
South Carolina	423, 626.37	24, 664.97	14, 920.39	171, 209.60	123, 107.76	8, 729.71			8, 796.48	7, 166.02	9, 413.32		12, 960.06	6, 463.20
South Dakota	319, 109.16	24, 585.90	6, 730.47	187, 209.60	30, 598.81	6, 487.65			8, 581.44	4, 993.87	4, 455.38	4, 978.89	10, 114.87	8, 871.00
Tennessee	414, 900.86	37, 807.51	8, 369.27	205, 107.55	92, 050.91	4, 977.06	3, 383.21	6, 942.23	13, 443.40	7, 708.73	8, 769.21		9, 780.24	3, 402.08
Texas	974, 267.42	31, 557.46	14, 461.24	551, 899.76	299, 413.28	8, 868.27	4, 366.44		10, 881.52	4, 659.59	4, 953.74		5, 935.20	7, 412.68

State	Clothing ⁴	Home ⁴ management	Horticulture	Botany and plant pathology	Entomology, apiculture, and ornithology	Rodent pests	Forestry	Agricultural engineering	Farm management	Rural organization	Marketing	Exhibits and fairs	Publicity	Miscellaneous
Alabama.....	\$3, 811. 95		\$5, 502. 56	\$4, 260. 63	\$3, 540. 12		\$3, 022. 47	\$9, 286. 00	\$4, 604. 38		\$6, 663. 89	\$6, 497. 11	\$6, 991. 80	
Arizona.....														
Arkansas.....	566. 67		4, 021. 91						1, 148. 52		3, 067. 62			
California.....	4, 112. 20	\$3, 926. 96	9, 000. 00				1, 981. 24	8, 700. 00	4, 846. 53			3, 800. 00		\$27, 160. 37
Colorado.....	4, 634. 27						2, 008. 87	3, 303. 34	5, 301. 85		1, 500. 00			1, 455. 12
Connecticut.....	6, 688. 39		12, 695. 81		2, 429. 80		926. 07	2, 869. 67	6, 671. 46		6, 183. 82			1, 051. 15
Delaware.....				229. 20										
Florida.....				9, 548. 77			4, 533. 04	6, 421. 11			5, 659. 04	2, 769. 15		37, 250. 00
Georgia.....	1, 399. 60	664. 02	10, 407. 29											
Idaho.....	2, 981. 49		4, 877. 11		2, 557. 01	\$4, 110. 36								
Illinois.....	6, 168. 43	6, 393. 12	8, 412. 79		287. 68			4, 296. 83	9, 957. 54				3, 305. 33	
Indiana.....	19, 510. 11		16, 001. 12		9, 019. 64		3, 229. 96	7, 104. 75	5, 703. 83		6, 148. 79	3, 433. 84	5, 339. 14	11, 898. 55
Iowa.....	8, 059. 74	11, 740. 17	3, 353. 10	4, 164. 90	1, 718. 51	1, 471. 79		9, 555. 25	10, 532. 00	\$4, 208. 94	4, 877. 26			12, 014. 18
Kansas.....	10, 063. 84	1, 592. 87	9, 107. 95		5, 575. 72			5, 352. 44	5, 218. 89		6, 072. 72		4, 794. 53	
Kentucky.....			12, 441. 94							3, 415. 79	2, 855. 51			1, 248. 14
Louisiana.....	2, 900. 55	2, 900. 54												
Maine.....														
Maryland.....			11, 533. 93	6, 120. 69	8, 304. 26		3, 125. 20		5, 514. 78		20, 178. 08			
Massachusetts.....	4, 603. 85	1, 036. 89	15, 064. 93	10. 10			3, 021. 27	55. 50	4, 823. 75		1, 685. 63	2, 276. 30		
Michigan.....	9, 839. 23	3, 708. 21	23, 177. 62		4, 171. 84		3, 981. 55	20, 905. 95			16, 036. 99		12, 221. 91	
Minnesota.....	6, 704. 15	2, 923. 05	241. 21	3, 973. 79	952. 45		2, 250. 00		4, 097. 15		2, 001. 88		6, 807. 58	
Mississippi.....		3, 238. 24	7, 800. 05					4, 824. 68			14, 023. 63			
Total, 1925.....	19, 485, 492. 81	1, 084, 480. 88	746, 746. 12	10, 132, 616. 26		3, 142, 681. 57	1, 069, 465. 82	94, 996. 20	258, 241. 06	345, 716. 18	313, 069. 02	333, 597. 75	30, 424. 76	399, 490. 81
1925.....	19, 332, 371. 40	1, 132, 491. 32	722, 629. 93	9, 936, 517. 45		2, 998, 862. 25	1, 059, 714. 37	3, 203, 565. 07	261, 868. 23	368, 775. 08	281, 094. 93	383, 405. 85	35, 842. 58	413, 403. 27
1924.....	19, 082, 025. 04	1, 201, 783. 43	389, 321. 11	9, 999, 271. 48		2, 831, 269. 37	991, 490. 45	3, 575, 250. 46	246, 408. 66	355, 517. 40	284, 732. 27	395, 267. 36	36, 761. 09	417, 858. 06
1923.....	18, 484, 845. 00	1, 226, 809. 21	332, 987. 35	9, 625, 817. 43		2, 790, 419. 11	991, 179. 78	3, 502, 968. 18	254, 388. 90	338, 874. 66	270, 060. 32	399, 724. 59	54, 798. 23	388, 279. 58
1922.....	17, 181, 751. 64	1, 159, 074. 59	408, 983. 23	8, 946, 340. 45		2, 400, 789. 74	1, 054, 378. 85	3, 470, 378. 09	219, 213. 29	334, 032. 41	211, 417. 41	289, 773. 00	40, 492. 07	350, 605. 55
1921.....	16, 792, 248. 32	1, 147, 756. 66	382, 034. 06	8, 911, 965. 32		2, 388, 473. 21	923, 982. 19	3, 300, 146. 47	243, 483. 54	300, 270. 51	209, 454. 02	323, 182. 77	36, 532. 87	281, 547. 94
1920.....	14, 658, 079. 92	995, 051. 57	308, 629. 24	7, 665, 170. 77		2, 177, 020. 52	883, 615. 86	3, 352, 415. 35	239, 453. 36	231, 141. 57	151, 161. 93	276, 917. 62	63, 200. 89	218, 019. 26
1919.....	14, 661, 560. 50	930, 658. 24	263, 616. 98	7, 124, 500. 90		2, 889, 210. 50	921, 621. 38	(2)	221, 906. 67	380, 561. 99	441. 89	289, 756. 98	71, 678. 74	170, 534. 71
1918.....	11, 302, 764. 75	754, 175. 86	207, 478. 99	5, 604, 962. 72		12, 226, 227. 97	669, 666. 18	(2)	237, 364. 78	309, 270. 72	70, 402. 84	332, 852. 55	31, 777. 11	153, 211. 24
1917.....	6, 149, 619. 63	512, 891. 54	137, 647. 87	3, 058, 640. 94		1, 741, 679. 89	319, 556. 91	(2)	321, 079. 76	162, 063. 74	59, 498. 54	208, 966. 83	44, 215. 50	105, 529. 87
1916.....	4, 864, 180. 94	445, 243. 67	99, 779. 68	2, 411, 539. 81		1, 519, 866. 99	231, 227. 16	(2)	322, 726. 80	131, 937. 90	47, 328. 49	172, 557. 69	21, 936. 02	77, 859. 05
1915.....	3, 498, 815. 35	295, 308. 48	71, 597. 65	1, 902, 230. 51		1, 319, 822. 50	162, 448. 27	(2)	299, 175. 64	42, 448. 08	19, 475. 14	106, 098. 08	4, 563. 64	20, 912. 81

¹ Prior to 1920 included home economics.² Prior to 1920 included under home demonstration work.³ Prior to 1925 included foods and nutrition, clothing, and home management.⁴ Prior to 1925 included under home economics.

TABLE 19.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States for the year ended June 30, 1926, by projects, and totals for 1915-1925—Continued

State	Clothing ⁴	Home management ⁴	Horticulture	Botany and plant pathology	Entomology, apiculture, and ornithology	Rodent pests	Forestry	Agricultural engineering	Farm management	Rural organization	Marketing	Exhibits and fairs	Publicity	Miscellaneous
Missouri	\$10,889.32	\$7,832.37	\$6,522.60		\$970.35		\$2,524.46	\$4,479.10	\$4,067.75	\$4,368.12	\$4,790.52			
Montana	4,593.02	4,000.00	667.61	\$1,186.18				999.77	7,508.24			\$378.48		
Nebraska	4,913.39	2,907.08	4,199.45					10,010.00	3,510.51	3,577.40	3,897.75		\$6,853.27	
Nevada														
New Hampshire			3,026.55						4,322.34					
New Jersey	9,383.71	4,292.58	13,197.58				2,646.02	1,664.90	5,801.70					
New Mexico			1,968.03											
New York	10,860.03	7,692.52	20,904.04	21,352.66	11,971.42		4,351.90	12,034.77	15,493.55	6,883.72				
North Carolina	3,693.64		8,440.13	3,718.70	8,759.44		2,500.00	3,801.47						
North Dakota	5,761.85	2,621.04					2,462.50	11,180.00	6,898.71					
Ohio	9,692.39	4,079.24	12,831.27		6,392.69			3,345.63	15,287.13		8,575.92			
Oklahoma	3,938.61		4,251.24		3,091.45			1,186.50	2,362.67		2,934.88			
Oregon	3,556.18		5,292.03						10,359.04	20,856.01	7,048.81	20,936.56		
Pennsylvania			26,104.42	19,480.70	20,369.99		10,398.24					446.04	5,211.09	\$9,119.88
Rhode Island			9,462.96											
South Carolina	4,028.20			773.92	7,354.53		3,967.99							
South Dakota	3,271.41		2,404.29		5,543.47		1,532.15	3,945.30	3,859.54	2,981.99	1,142.78			
Tennessee	4,109.66		6,542.89				1,925.00	5,536.05		2,975.81	2,975.80			
Texas	2,575.22		2,560.94		5,899.98					4,919.38	925.28			
Utah			1,244.37				3,214.12		3,909.83					4,230.04
Vermont			17,289.52	4,089.60			3,703.71	7,701.65						
Virginia	3,282.34		4,288.77	3,822.48	1,663.65			3,835.51	1,055.03		5,164.06	899.97		
Washington	4,027.58	4,362.66	16,753.88	2,047.98			3,000.00			11,508.73				
West Virginia			8,698.40	7,369.21	2,010.52		3,268.68	4,185.89	4,818.04		11,317.45	101.62		
Wisconsin	10,994.39	4,484.65		142.24	253.75									
Wyoming	3,627.77													
Total, 1926	195,243.18	80,396.21	339,565.75	101,183.48	112,838.27	6,358.05	82,537.27	159,051.02	161,629.62	65,695.89	160,364.10	41,539.07	54,239.87	105,427.43
1925			317,171.49	101,697.38	104,265.73	144,785.47	30,918.78	155,621.08	169,453.91	64,422.16	169,131.52	22,299.87	45,968.20	130,818.83
1924			315,353.61	95,242.00	106,905.73	143,737.33	18,928.99	167,832.95	156,455.94	50,843.31	177,435.75	24,888.34	13,070.96	86,399.09
1923			316,237.49	84,167.35	111,120.36	176,222.78	14,187.56	177,600.66	163,830.70	37,049.51	171,271.52	18,521.48		68,328.25
1922			272,175.98	106,683.99	103,562.22	154,067.62	13,201.60	128,178.32	152,623.81	21,318.83	204,185.86	10,311.31		99,549.81
1921			244,885.75	246,405.00	98,490.86	158,167.12	10,936.54	124,742.98	146,080.43	22,518.19	259,041.53	20,078.60		12,071.76
1920			190,600.55	196,723.24	88,679.73	129,141.12	10,694.57	125,161.36	116,381.31	30,025.75	179,620.88	23,245.03		26,004.41
1919			163,788.79	286,997.69	112,474.45	151,373.85	9,499.45	97,295.29	125,614.03	49,575.14	163,927.62	10,529.41		27,388.93
1918			125,604.52	61,591.37	100,783.02	58,670.91	5,099.82	64,517.11	102,302.00	42,152.51	104,268.49	13,159.98		27,224.06
1917			84,069.57	32,596.15	14,826.22	16,435.68	9,558.50	50,600.78	102,033.20	46,194.46	50,237.47	12,482.49		58,813.72
1916			79,745.13	14,014.12	8,510.74		3,638.84	36,680.32	88,469.26	39,447.36	20,493.57	12,650.06		78,528.28
1915			29,927.89	4,923.17	3,940.00		3,965.44	13,041.60	51,531.27	5,060.34	2,298.60	14,019.21		126,027.03

⁴ Prior to 1925 included under home economics.

TABLE 20.—*Number of counties in each State having men county extension agents, July 1, 1914–1926*

State	Coun- ties re- port- ing agri- cultural prod- ucts	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Alabama.....	67	67	67	65	62	66	65	55	55	55	54	59	59	57
Arizona.....	14	-----	3	6	7	11	11	10	9	11	11	10	12	12
Arkansas.....	75	45	52	53	61	68	66	58	44	40	47	45	50	48
California.....	58	4	11	13	17	33	35	35	37	40	41	40	43	41
Colorado.....	63	13	13	19	16	29	27	24	24	26	23	28	20	22
Connecticut.....	8	1	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8
Delaware.....	3	-----	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Florida.....	67	25	36	33	37	53	47	32	31	33	37	33	36	41
Georgia.....	161	80	81	83	117	120	134	97	85	98	88	89	121	90
Idaho.....	44	2	3	7	11	27	32	34	32	28	21	19	16	18
Illinois.....	102	14	18	20	22	53	63	81	85	85	94	95	95	95
Indiana.....	92	27	31	32	40	83	76	68	82	85	86	82	79	82
Iowa.....	99	9	11	16	26	97	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	97
Kansas.....	105	9	39	56	53	67	53	51	59	56	58	57	63	64
Kentucky.....	119	28	39	47	45	90	71	53	61	61	59	67	72	71
Louisiana.....	64	41	43	43	42	58	55	41	38	45	45	46	48	51
Maine.....	16	-----	3	4	9	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Maryland.....	23	8	13	16	23	22	23	22	23	22	23	23	23	23
Massachusetts.....	14	1	10	9	11	13	13	11	11	11	11	12	11	11
Michigan.....	83	11	17	22	30	71	63	60	64	69	64	57	57	54
Minnesota.....	87	27	23	19	16	85	86	82	83	77	67	62	58	61
Mississippi.....	82	48	49	44	53	79	75	71	50	56	56	56	54	56
Missouri.....	114	13	15	14	15	71	52	47	58	55	54	53	50	69
Montana.....	55	4	8	7	12	23	24	27	26	26	24	23	23	26
Nebraska.....	93	5	8	9	8	79	54	39	46	42	42	41	43	40
Nevada.....	17	-----	-----	-----	6	8	4	6	7	9	11	11	8	8
New Hamp- shire.....	10	1	5	8	9	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Jersey.....	21	4	7	11	10	17	18	18	18	18	18	19	18	18
New Mexico.....	31	-----	8	9	11	25	26	22	19	18	22	20	21	19
New York.....	60	25	29	36	41	56	55	55	55	55	55	56	55	55
North Carolina.....	100	51	64	65	69	91	87	77	59	66	73	76	74	74
North Dakota.....	53	17	15	15	17	38	32	28	36	36	33	34	33	33
Ohio.....	88	8	10	12	20	63	65	63	80	83	85	81	85	83
Oklahoma.....	77	40	56	59	62	77	70	73	71	74	67	61	65	68
Oregon.....	36	10	12	13	14	24	23	26	26	24	22	21	28	28
Pennsylvania.....	67	10	14	22	45	53	40	54	57	63	60	63	63	64
Rhode Island.....	5	-----	-----	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
South Carolina.....	46	43	43	42	40	43	45	45	42	42	38	39	40	39
South Dakota.....	69	3	5	11	13	59	36	39	43	48	43	36	34	35
Tennessee.....	95	36	38	48	57	91	76	45	38	41	48	54	50	53
Texas.....	254	98	99	90	92	178	168	127	128	143	148	149	155	164
Utah.....	29	8	10	8	15	28	22	21	19	19	22	21	18	19
Vermont.....	14	7	9	11	13	13	13	12	13	13	11	13	12	13
Virginia.....	100	53	55	51	53	75	71	57	61	67	70	65	65	67
Washington.....	39	7	10	13	22	34	29	32	31	28	24	25	26	26
West Virginia.....	55	13	27	29	45	48	48	40	31	40	39	39	36	44
Wisconsin.....	71	9	12	13	22	59	41	42	50	50	47	47	48	52
Wyoming.....	23	3	6	8	13	15	13	14	16	16	16	18	16	16
Total.....	3,068	928	1,136	1,225	1,436	2,435	2,247	2,033	2,043	2,114	2,096	2,084	2,124	2,149

TABLE 21.—*Number of counties in each State having women county extension agents (home demonstration work), July 1, 1914–1926*

State	Counties reporting agricultural products	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Alabama.....	67	18	19	27	28	67	54	32	36	34	34	35	37	38
Arizona.....	14					3	6	6	8	10	9	11	9	8
Arkansas.....	75	15	20	31	47	65	58	42	34	32	38	42	39	35
California.....	58					24	8	10	10	16	21	23	22	23
Colorado.....	63			2		7	3	2	1	2	2	4	2	6
Connecticut.....	8				5	8	6	6	3	5	6	6	7	6
Delaware.....	3				1	3	2							
Florida.....	67	24	27	28	35	54	42	29	28	29	24	31	30	32
Georgia.....	161	29	48	45	57	125	93	66	66	70	68	64	61	61
Idaho.....	44					24	4	5	5	21	30	30	27	18
Illinois.....	102			1		88	17	11	11	11	16	21	21	22
Indiana.....	92					22	8	5	3	2	2	1	1	1
Iowa.....	99					96	23	19	21	18	17	13	15	12
Kansas.....	105					14	8	9	7	8	9	10	15	17
Kentucky.....	119	9	19	24	27	96	74	18	19	26	24	24	24	25
Louisiana.....	64	13	13	18	20	33	32	24	25	26	28	28	24	25
Maine.....	16					14	2	5	10	14	15	15	15	15
Maryland.....	23	5	6	10	13	22	23	21	17	16	17	18	19	19
Massachusetts.....	14			1	6	12	10	9	9	11	9	10	11	11
Michigan.....	53			1	1	24	13	12	10	8	7	7	5	5
Minnesota.....	87					39	8	8	7	4	3	8	8	8
Mississippi.....	82	33	33	32	49	71	64	53	35	48	51	45	44	43
Missouri.....	114					48	20	11	14	13	8	11	9	9
Montana.....	55					18	11	9	7	11	7	5	6	6
Nebraska.....	93				2	30	10	7	7	3	3	2	2	1
Nevada.....	17			1		10	5	5	6	4	4	4	9	9
New Hampshire.....	10				2	9	6	3	5	6	8	7	8	8
New Jersey.....	21			1		8	5	8	7	9	8	12	11	12
New Mexico.....	31					11	5	4	4	2	4	4	5	4
New York.....	60			1	3	38	24	22	28	31	32	35	38	37
North Carolina.....	100	27	34	44	48	72	66	59	47	49	50	48	49	49
North Dakota.....	53				2	33	5	4	2	6	2	2	1	1
Ohio.....	88			1		13	5	2	7	10	8	11	15	15
Oklahoma.....	77	19	24	22	23	50	46	40	36	37	42	50	44	47
Oregon.....	36					15	5	5	6	4		3	3	3
Pennsylvania.....	67			1		48					28	28	28	54
Rhode Island.....	5					4		2	3	5	2	2	2	2
South Carolina.....	46	21	24	31	36	44	45	45	36	36	36	38	38	34
South Dakota.....	69					42	3	3	1	1	15	19	32	32
Tennessee.....	95	18	24	31	49	94	77	41	26	25	28	27	26	27
Texas.....	254	26	27	38	31	67	69	55	38	52	79	91	88	90
Utah.....	29			2	2	14	4	6	3	15	4	5	11	9
Vermont.....	14					7	5	4	6	9	10	9	7	5
Virginia.....	100	17	22	25	38	52	36	28	23	30	34	36	35	34
Washington.....	39					22	6	8	7	7	6	5	5	5
West Virginia.....	55	5	10	12	12	33	22	12	8	18	15	23	15	17
Wisconsin.....	71					17	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming.....	23					5	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	5
Total.....	3, 068	279	350	430	537	1, 715	1, 049	784	699	801	874	930	929	946

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